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THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT



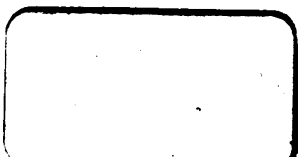
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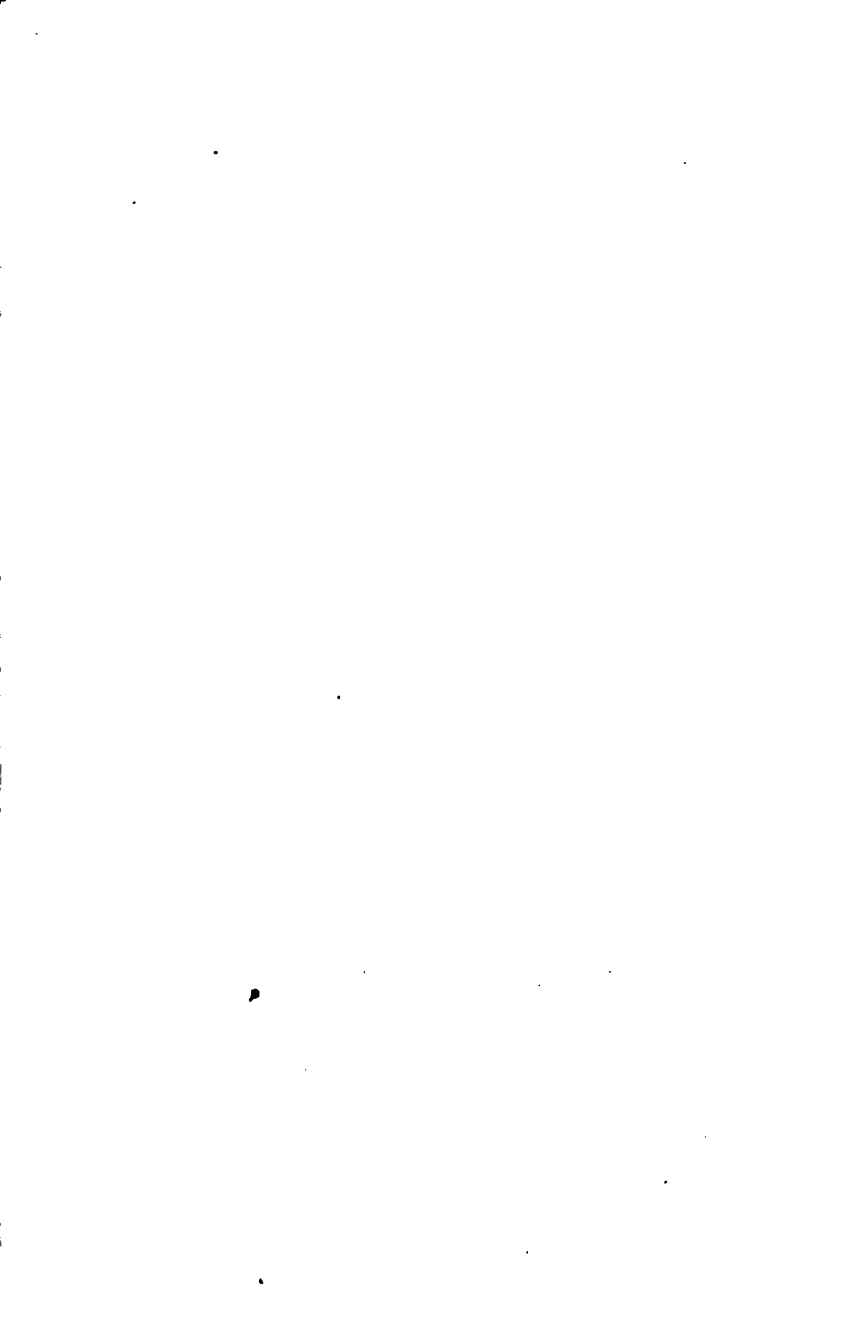
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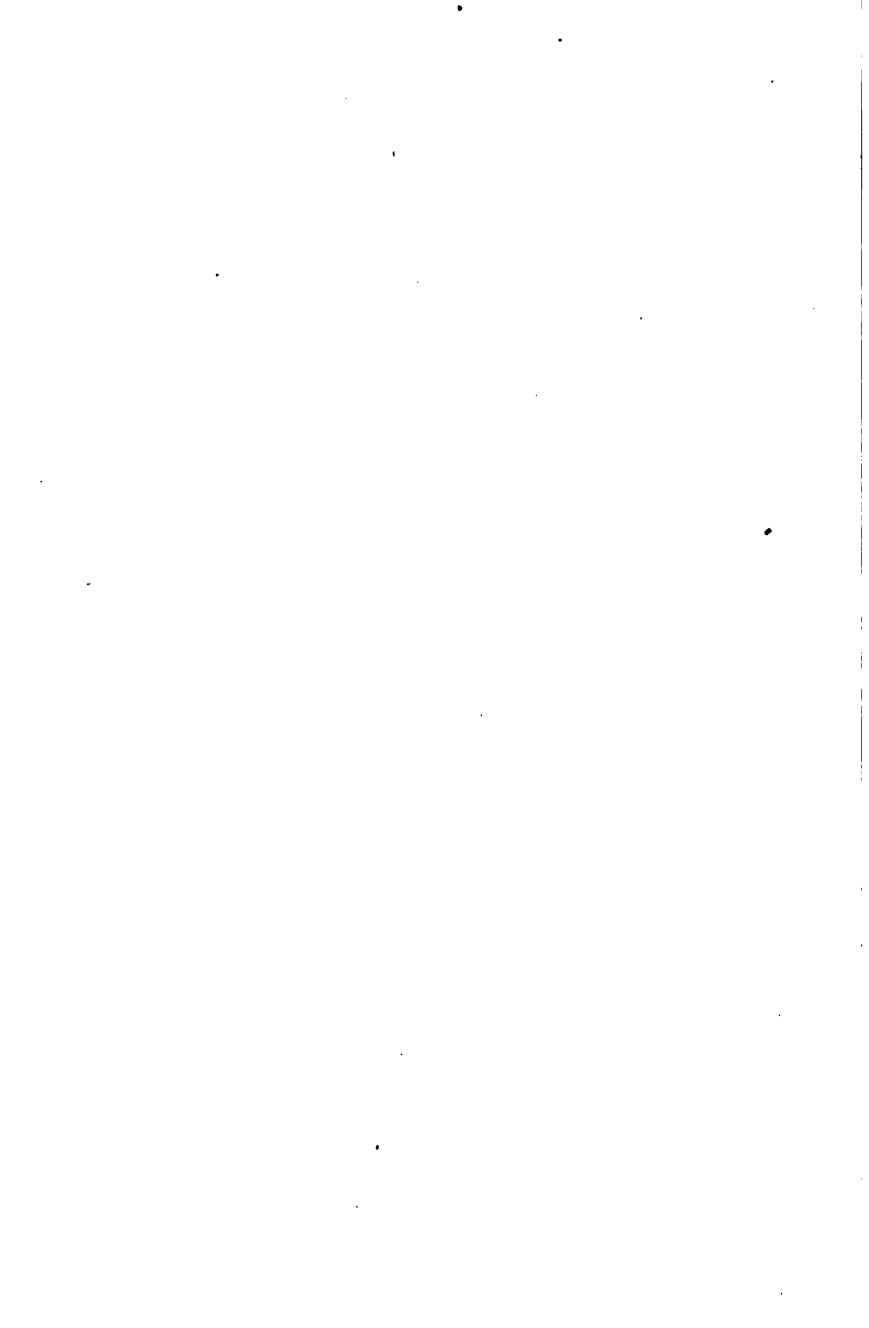
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A
HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES

FOR

YOUNG PEOPLE

AND

BUSY MEN AND WOMEN

VOLUME XI

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AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT

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THE GREAT ROUND WORLD has been asked by a number of valued subscribers to publish the *number of States* included in the United States of America. They are mentioned below. There are forty-five States and five Territories. The Governors of Alaska, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma Territories were nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Indian Territory has elective tribal governments for the various nations residing therein, based on that of the United States. Our new possessions are in a state of transition, and are *not* included in the latest official information, dated June 16, 1899.

STATES.

Alabama.	Maine.	Ohio.
Arkansas	Maryland.	Oregon.
California.	Massachusetts.	Pennsylvania.
Colorado.	Michigan.	Rhode Island.
Connecticut.	Minnesota.	South Carolina.
Delaware.	Mississippi.	South Dakota.
Florida.	Missouri.	Tennessee.
Georgia.	Montana.	Texas.
Idaho.	Nebraska.	Utah.
Illinois.	Nevada.	Vermont.
Indiana.	New Hampshire.	Virginia.
Iowa.	New Jersey.	Washington.
Kansas.	New York.	West Virginia.
Kentucky.	North Carolina.	Wisconsin.
Louisiana.	North Dakota.	Wyoming.

TERRITORIES.

Alaska.	Indian Territory.	Oklahoma.
Arizona.	New Mexico.	

The combined population of all these States and Territories, as per census of 1890, was 62,979,766.



This is the time when hundreds of changes of address are being received. On account of the large subscription list, *ten days are required to make a change*. Will subscribers kindly make a note of this? This notice appears regularly on second cover page, but is sometimes overlooked. Changes received *before Thursday* can be made in time for the next Thursday's issue; but if received later than Thursday, they cannot be made before the *second* Thursday after receipt. Subscribers may have changes made without charge as often as necessary.



IN last week's issue you read the facts connected with the boundary dispute, and the appointing of a Committee to settle vexed points.

In December, 1897, Professor de Martens, of St. Petersburg, was chosen President, and the delegates met in Paris on January 25. They immediately adjourned until May 25, 1899, when the real work of the Commissioners was to commence.

The great importance of the Commission lies not in the work it is about to do (for the ultimate decision of the Venezuelan boundary is a matter of small international importance), but in the principles involved.

Had the United States not taken the bold stand it did, it would have been but a few years before South America would have shared the fate of Africa, and been parceled off and partitioned between the stronger European nations. The certainty that any attempt at encroachment on the South American republics will be resisted by the United States, which in the cause of freedom would make the troubles of South America its own, will safeguard the peace of South America for many a year to come. Strangely enough, some of the more powerful English journals have chosen this most inopportune moment to speculate as to which of the European nations shall be the first to begin the good work of dividing up South America. Perhaps the Venezuelan Commission will sober their thoughts a little, and teach them to look before they leap.

The Committee which was formed to consider the matter has another curious feature. Venezuela is not personally represented on it. The Commissioners are two Englishmen—Sir Richard Henn Collins, Lord Justice of Appeals, and Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England; two Americans—Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and Justice David W. Brewer; with Professor de Martens, a Russian, as President. It is interesting to know that the counsel for the Venezuelan side are ex-President Benjamin Harrison and General Benjamin F. Tracy.

The Venezuelans made a good deal of disturbance when they discovered that they were not to be represented on the arbitration board, but as a precedent the United States decided that it would be better that she should take the matter entirely in her own hands, and prove to the world that she was indeed the champion of the lesser American republics, and through them of the republican system of government.

The meetings of the Committee have been somewhat delayed to accommodate Professor de Martens, who is Professor of International Law at the University of St. Petersburg, and a permanent member of the Council of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Russia.* The Czar also named him as one of the Russian delegates at the Peace Conference, and in consequence of his duties at The Hague it was impossible for him to be present at the deliberations of the Venezuelan Commission. The other delegates had arrived in Paris, and there was considerable dissatisfaction over their having been obliged to wait for the President. They, however, assembled at last, and the work will proceed with as little delay as possible.

Rules were made for the carrying on of the work, and after having decided that the case of Great Britain should be the first to be considered, the Commission adjourned to meet four times every week until its work was completed. It is estimated that it will take upwards of four months merely to hear the testimony.



The situation in France has been extremely grave. It seemed impossible to form a fresh Cabinet, as few

**The French
Cabinet.**

men were willing to undertake the responsibility of directing the government during the present critical state of affairs. In spite of the fact that the Court of Cassation, which was composed of the ripest legal minds in France, had declared that Dreyfus was wrongly sentenced, a large majority of people still think him guilty and hate him more than ever because he has been the innocent cause of bringing disgrace on the army. It seems probable, therefore, that whatever Cabinet may be in office at the time of Dreyfus' second trial will be bound to fall. With a people like the French, who are so excitable that they have let their feelings run away with them to the extent of hanging unpopular persons on the nearest lamp-post, it is no agreeable task to be responsible for public events in exciting times. In consequence it has been very difficult to find men willing to undertake the doubtful honor.

The first man chosen by President Loubet to form the new Cabinet was M. Raymond Poincaré. The choice was considered a happy one, for he was a very able man, and though only thirty-nine years of age, there was no doubt that he was capable and trustworthy.

When a man accepts the post of Prime Minister he does so provisionally; that is to say, he announces his willingness to undertake the work if he can find men who will work with him and help him to form what is known as the Cabinet. If he cannot find a sufficient number of men to fill the various Cabinet positions, such as the Ministry of War, of Finance, of the

Interior, and so forth, he is obliged to tell the ruler that he is unable to form a Cabinet, and the Premiership is taken from him and offered to some one else, who in his turn endeavors to find men to work with him.

This is just what has caused the trouble in France. M. Poincaré did his best to form a ministry, but failed. President Loubet immediately called upon M. Delcasse to undertake the task, but he too found it impossible to secure enough members to form a Cabinet, and therefore declined the honor. The President then called on M. Pierre Waldeck Rousseau, a Senator, and at one time a Deputy from the city of Rennes, where Dreyfus is to be tried.

The same fate, however, overtook M. Waldeck Rousseau, who, being unable to form a Cabinet, also declined the honor of the Premiership.

In this dilemma the President summoned his advisers. It was felt that something must be done, and done quickly, as M. Dupuy had called on the President and requested to be relieved from his duties as promptly as possible. A Premier generally remains in office after he has been defeated until his successor is appointed; but M. Dupuy being so anxious to be released, the President decided on the important step of recalling M. Bourgeois from The Hague.

M. Leon Victor Auguste Bourgeois has already held the office of Prime Minister of France and also that of Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is at present at the head of the French deputation at the Peace Conference. On his arrival in Paris he had an interview with the President, in which he also declined the

honor offered him. The situation, therefore, became most embarrassing, as M. Dupuy absolutely declined to be responsible for the affairs of state after Dreyfus had been landed at Brest, and no one seemed willing to take the work off his hands.

As you may suppose, the air became full of rumors and conjectures which were more or less open to doubt. It was, however, stated on good authority that a dispatch had been sent to the Cape Verde Islands ordering the cruiser *Sfax* to remain there until further orders, as it would not be possible to allow Dreyfus to land until a new Cabinet has been formed.

In this dilemma the President determined to offer the post once more to M. Waldeck Rousseau, who had been nearer reaching the formation of a Cabinet than any of the other men chosen. This move on the part of the President was taken in accordance with the suggestion of M. Bourgeois, who, although he refused the honor for himself, promised to do all in his power to assist M. Rousseau to form his Cabinet, and to remain in Paris until the affair was settled.

Happily matters took a favorable turn, and the day after M. Rousseau re-accepted the task he was able to tell the President that he had formed a Cabinet.

The new Cabinet is said to be a strong combination, and composed of men who are all favorable to Dreyfus and willing to let him have a chance to clear himself. It is not expected that the ministry will last after the Dreyfus affair is disposed of, but when once this thorn is taken out of France's side peace and tranquillity will soon be restored, and any man who is chosen will be able to form a fresh Cabinet.

It is feared that the enemies of Dreyfus will endeavor to defeat the present ministry before the trial comes off, but M. Rousseau has considered all these possibilities and will do his best to avoid any clash with the deputies until his work is accomplished. It is considered a very hopeful thing for him that he has the friendship of M. Bourgeois, who is highly respected and esteemed by all classes of the government.

In regard to Dreyfus, nobody seems to know when he will arrive, and the greatest secrecy is kept as to the intention of the authorities in regard to him. It is stated that Mme. Dreyfus has been refused permission to greet him on his arrival, and that he will probably land at some other port than Brest, where great preparations are being made to receive him. Another cruiser was sent to meet the *Sfax*, and it is thought that Dreyfus may be transferred from one vessel to the other and be conveyed secretly to some quiet port, while the *Sfax* will steam into Brest and give the impression that Dreyfus is on board. This deception, if carried out, will be kept up until the prisoner is safely landed in the jail at Rennes.

The trial is to be conducted publicly, and the town of Rennes is crowded to suffocation with visitors from Paris who are anxiously awaiting the last scene of the drama.

Every effort will be made to protect Dreyfus from violence, for it is feared that his enemies may endeavor to accomplish some terrible crime which will silence him forever and prevent the truth from coming fully to light.

Advices from Cairo, Egypt, stated that a body of friendly natives had fallen upon the Khalifa and the small remnant of followers who still clung to his standard, and defeated them with heavy loss. It was said the Khalifa had taken refuge in the woods, with such of his soldiers who escaped the slaughter, but his capture was momentarily expected.

**The Khalifa
Defeated.**

Later news, however, while it confirmed the fact that the Khalifa had been defeated, stated that the tribesmen who had attacked him had him safely confined in a narrow valley, but their forces were insufficient to enable them to capture him, and they could only hold him where he was until such time as reinforcements could be obtained from the British.

It is rumored that the Sirdar is not very anxious to capture him at present, but is willing to let him escape to new territory before seriously undertaking his capture, the object being to make this a pretext for increasing the British territory in the Sudan.



An interesting story came from Egypt in regard to the holy carpet of Mohammed. When the Mohammedans pray they throw themselves down on a carpet with their faces turned toward Mecca. This city was the birthplace of Mohammed, and, in addition to this, contains the Kaaba, or most sacred shrine of the Mohammedans. The Kaaba is a square building in the center of the mosque, and in one of its walls is embedded the sacred black stone which, according to

**The Holy Carpet
Captured.**

Mohammedan belief, was once a brilliant ruby which fell from heaven, and in the course of years the tears which the faithful shed for the sins of the people changed it from red to black. The object of the pilgrimage to Mecca is to visit the Kaaba and kiss the sacred stone.

All Mohammedans, the better to accomplish their devotions, use carpets called prayer rugs. Many of these are woven with an especial spot where the head must rest while prayers are said.

The report is that a number of the faithful were traveling between Medina and Mecca, conveying the carpet which is said to be the prayer rug used by the prophet Mohammed himself, on its annual pilgrimage to Mecca.

A party of Bedouin Arabs, realizing the importance of the article that was being carried with such ceremony by the Egyptian soldiers, waylaid them, and after a fierce fight succeeded in wresting the holy carpet from them and made off with it.

It is supposed the Arabs will hold the carpet for a ransom, and as this is one of the most cherished possessions of the Mohammedans, it is quite likely that the reward will be something enormous.



Dispatches from the Samoan Islands dated June 14, which reached here via Auckland, New Zealand, June 22, stated that the Samoan troubles

**The Settlement of
the Samoan
Trouble.**

are almost ended.

The settlement was brought about by the surrender of Mataafa to the Commissioners, and his announcement that he would

submit his claims to their judgment. To prove his good faith he turned in a large supply of arms which his partisans had held, his example being immediately followed by the friends of Malietoa Tanus.

The natives being thus partially disarmed, the Commissioners issued a proclamation that anyone found with arms in his possession after June 20 would be subjected to a heavy fine. This announcement had an excellent effect on the people, who realized that the fighting was at an end, and returned to their homes to resume their ordinary occupations.

In Samoa it is the custom for all the able-bodied men to go to war, and the people who are left in the homes are merely the women, children, and old men. War in Samoa therefore means the cessation of all labor in which the native men are employed. As soon as the men were observed to be returning to their ordinary occupations the authorities realized that their task was going to have a successful ending.

Peace having been restored to the islands, the Commissioners prepared to look into the legal state of the case and, if possible, discover which of the rival kings was the rightful successor to Malietoa Laupepa.

After due consideration the Commissioners concluded that Chief Justice Chambers had decided properly, and that under the Treaty of Berlin Mataafa could not have been elected. The Commissioners therefore sustained the election of young Malietoa Tanus.

The details of what happened after this have not reached us, but no sooner was Malietoa declared king than he resigned his honors, and the Commissioners,

who had been given full power to act in Samoa, decided to abolish the kingship altogether, and substitute in its stead a governorship. The official who filled this office was to be assisted by a Council composed of the consuls who represented the three Powers and a native Parliament.

The government which the Commissioners are now endeavoring to establish is what is known as a provisional one—that is to say, it will only remain in force until the Powers agree as to the future of Samoa. The Commissioners, you must understand, were sent out with full authority to act as they saw fit for the restoration of peace to the islands, but the treaty between nations is of far too great importance to be put aside by the deliberations of any commission. The Treaty of Berlin will therefore remain in full force until the Powers which signed it have had time to examine the situation for themselves. The work of the Commission has been to restore peace to the islands, which task they have accomplished. They can only recommend that the kingship shall be abolished, and that the affairs of the island shall be put into the hands of a governor. It remains for the Powers to decide whether or not they will adopt the suggestions made.

It is said that all the Powers are pleased with the idea of abolishing the troublesome kingship, and that England and America are gratified that the decision of Justice Chambers has been upheld. The German consul, Herr Rose, and the English representative, Mr. Ernest G. B. Maxse, have been retired; Chief Justice Chambers has been requested by the Commissioners

to remain, and there has not been any talk of removing the American Consul-General, Luther W. Osborn, but it is supposed that both consul and justice will shortly be removed, as their presence is obnoxious to a certain portion of the people.

The Commissioners propose to return home within a short time, but it is thought that they will find considerable difficulty and delay in arranging the new government, and in adjusting the many claims for damages which are being presented now that the war is over.

Among the claimants are the Germans, who insist that they shall be repaid for the losses they sustained through illegal British and American action.

This claim seems somewhat amusing in view of the oft-repeated assertion that the whole trouble was caused by the Germans, but Baron Von Bulow, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, recently stated to the Reichstag that Germany's complete innocence had been established by the Commission; so we must wait for fuller particulars before we can decide as to the rights of the case.



An interesting celebration occurred in Las Vegas, New Mexico, on June 24. Governor Roosevelt's regiment of Rough Riders, which, as you remember, was recruited largely from the Western States, decided to hold a reunion at the New Mexico town. The day chosen was the anniversary of the battle of Las Guasimas, in which the regiment did such excellent work, and naturally the Governor, as Colonel of the

**The Reunion of the
Rough Riders.**

regiment, was asked to be present. The request was acceded to with alacrity, and in spite of the heavy official business on his hands the Governor set out to rejoin his old comrades.

The town of Las Vegas wished to place its best at his disposal, but Governor Roosevelt sent word that he would not accept hotel accommodations, as he preferred to camp with his command. A tent was accordingly prepared for him.

His arrival was greeted with enthusiasm, but with as little formality as possible, for it was the Governor's wish that the honors of the occasion should go to the regiment as a whole, and not to him as an individual. Arrived in camp, his comrades in arms crowded around him, and hearty greetings were exchanged between the New Yorker and the men of the plains. It was evident that during the months of trial through which these men had passed their Colonel had become a personal friend, as well as a superior officer, to them.

On the evening of his arrival the Colonel delivered a fine address to his old command, and the following day reviewed the regiment. During the course of this ceremony he was presented with a beautiful gold medal as a token of the esteem, affection, and admiration of the people of New Mexico. The medal, in addition to a suitable inscription, is engraved with the words "San Juan," "Las Guasimas," and "Santiago." It was subscribed for by the people of the Territory.



A great deal of very important work has been done lately at The Hague in the Peace Conference.

The American plan, of which we wrote in No. 137, for the establishment of a permanent Court of Arbitration, to which all international disputes were to be submitted before war was resorted to, met with unexpected opposition from Germany. The rest of the delegates were so favorably impressed with the suggestion that it was expected that it would be discussed and some definite form given to it during the present Conference.

But Germany thought differently. One of the journals, in commenting on the affair, declared that the Kaiser was nothing if not dramatic, and that he could not allow such an opportunity as the Peace Conference to pass without bringing himself prominently into notice. Whether this be true or false, the German delegates cast a gloom over the Conference by announcing that Germany would not hear of a permanent arbitration scheme, a scheme which the delegates among themselves declared to be a "milk and water" plan. The idea that all international disputes were necessarily to be referred to this Court was more than the warlike Germans could stand, and without hesitation they announced that their Emperor had instructed them to refuse to enter into the discussion.

Matters were thus brought to a deadlock. Germany was a power of far too great importance to be disregarded, and any scheme for universal peace that did not include her seemed to be so much waste of energy. The delegates discussed the matter among themselves, and it was found that the plan met with

the approval of such a large majority of the delegates that it was decided that every effort must be made to bring Germany into harmony with the idea; but that if she utterly refused to join, the only thing to do would be to formulate the plans without reference to her, in the hope of bringing her into it at a later Conference.

In accordance with this idea Dr. Zorn, of the German delegation, and Mr. Holls, from the United States deputation, were appointed as messengers of the Conference to the Kaiser to explain the principles of the arbitration plan to him, and, if possible, win his consent thereto.

The messengers were cordially received by the Kaiser, who granted them two audiences, the happy result of which was that the Kaiser instructed Count Munster, the head of the German delegation at The Hague, that, providing certain objectionable clauses were stricken out of the plan, he would withdraw his objections, and be willing to enter into discussions which would lead to international arbitration. The objectionable clauses were those which referred to the necessity of submitting international disputes of all kinds to arbitration. Germany wishes the nations to reserve the power to refuse to arbitrate in case they so desire.

The matter will be fully discussed by all the delegates assembled, but the time for the discussion has not yet been fixed.

The next point of great interest was brought up by Russia. The whole Conference was suggested by the Czar in the hope of inducing the great Powers to re-

duce their armaments, and to give up taxing the people to support vast armies and navies and pay for the expensive equipments of guns, and the necessary experiments with explosives and the new inventions which modern warfare entails.

It was understood that the Russian delegates would introduce a suggestion tending toward this end, and on June 23 M. de Staal, the President of the Conference, laid the Russian proposals before the assembly. When they were read it was found that the Czar did not ask the nations to decrease their armaments—that is to say, their means of carrying on war—but that all the Powers should agree not to increase them for a period of five years. At the end of that time, if the condition of the world made it seem possible, the armaments should be permanently decreased.

As soon as the time for the discussion of this project arrived the German delegate frankly informed the Conference that his country would oppose it, and that the whole suggestion seemed so absurd that it was a surprise to him that it was brought forward for serious consideration. This speech made a great impression on the Conference, but out of respect to the Czar an effort was made to bring the matter up for general discussion. It was, however, found that the idea was not likely to meet the approbation of any of the Powers represented, and after an informal discussion it was decided to dismiss the Russian suggestion as unacceptable.

As far, therefore, as Russia is concerned the meeting has been a failure, but, nevertheless, great results may grow out of the assembling of the Powers, which, but

for the Czar's suggestion, would not have been brought about.

A serious effort has been made by the United States delegates to discuss the question of private property at sea in time of war. It is the desire of our delegates that war shall not interfere with the commerce of a nation, and that warships shall not have the right to bear down on merchantmen to capture them or take the goods they are carrying.

The general view of the Conference is that the destruction of an enemy's commerce is the surest and quickest way of putting a stop to war. It has been decided, however, that the matter shall come up for consideration before the full Conference.

It is probably as well to state that the various matters which it is desired to consider are first talked over in the committees to which the subjects belong, and if approved by the committee, are then brought up before the whole Conference.

It is thought that the work of the Conference will be concluded about the middle of July, but the delegates, who are anxious that something definite shall result from their labors, intend petitioning that they be not dismissed until their conclusions have been submitted to their various governments, and that they may then adjourn until their principals are ready to empower them to sign a definite document, which shall bind the nations to such steps toward universal peace as the Conference shall deem safe and wise.



Our newly appointed Minister to Spain has arrived in Madrid and been pleasantly received by the Queen-

Our New Minister to Spain. Regent. It is but little over a year ago that General Stewart L. Woodford received his passports from the Spanish government and left Madrid, where the excitement was so intense that it was necessary to send a guard of eleven men and one officer to protect the United States Minister and his party until they were off Spanish territory.

You will remember the circumstances: how the President sent an ultimatum to Spain, which Minister Woodford was to deliver, and how Spain, through her spies here, obtained information of the step that was to be taken, and prevented the delivery of the message by breaking off diplomatic relations with us, and handing our representative his passports. This happened on April 21, 1898, and on June 16, 1899, Spain, shorn of her colonies and humbled in the dust, received our Minister and reestablished the diplomatic relations which she had with so much contempt broken off.

Our new Minister, Mr. Bellamy Storer, was granted a formal reception immediately after his arrival, and was graciously received by the Queen-Regent, who condescended to inquire after the health of the President.

What a difference one year has made! When General Woodford wished to present himself to the Queen the Court departed to the seashore for the bathing season, and the United States Minister could not be received, because all functions were suspended while the Court was summering. Our Minister might have been kept dancing attendance for months had it not .

been for a Japanese embassy which arrived in Spain, to which the Queen was obliged to show attention. Being thus forced to give an official reception, she could not very well avoid being polite to our representative, and so he was received at the same time. War is a deplorable thing, but at times it is necessary to enable a nation to put itself right in the eyes of the world

In addition to receiving our Minister, Spain also sent her own representative here in the person of the Duc de Arcos, who was cordially received by the President.



The fact that Spain has set her diplomatic relations in order does not mean that she has settled down to resume the ordinary course which she

Affairs in Spain. pursued before the war. She is, in fact, in the midst of serious trouble, and the Queen and the government will have many unhappy hours ahead of them before peace is once more fully restored.

The trouble which now has to be faced is due to the budget. A budget is a statement of the financial conditions of a country which is prepared by the Minister of Finance and presented to the government at certain stated intervals. It contains an account of the funds possessed by the government, of the debts owed by it, of the money necessary to carry on the affairs of the nation, and, if the money in hand is not sufficient to meet the requirements, suggestions are made as to the extra taxes which should be imposed to supply the deficiency.

The income on which a government is supported is derived from the taxes which the people pay. The assessments on property, the revenue stamps which have to be put on checks and documents, wines, patent medicines, and so forth, are all a form of tax which we pay to support our country and meet the expenses of the war. We have not felt this taxing so keenly as Spain has done, for the reason that our taxes were few and light.

When, therefore, the Minister of Finance presented his budget, and announced a heavy deficit which could only be met by imposing another twenty per cent. of taxes, the people were at first speechless with indignation, and then broke out into violent protests.

These protests soon became open rebellion, until the whole country was inflamed. Serious riots have broken out all over Spain. In Saragossa the troops have had to be ordered out and the city has been declared in a state of siege. At Valencia the soldiers were forced to fire upon the people, and in Seville the discontent has manifested itself in the stoning of public buildings and smashing all the windows within reach of missiles.

Premier Silvela threatened to put the whole country under martial law if the riots continue. At the same time he assured the Queen-Regent that the disturbances are not of a serious character.



The Queen-Regent signed the bill for the cession to Germany of the Caroline Islands on June 24, and on

**The Cession of
the Carolines.**

receipt of the news the Kaiser caused all the warships in the harbor of Kiel to be illuminated.

Germany will now become the sole possessor of the Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone Islands, with the exception of Guam, and Spain will have a little more ready money to help to build up her fallen fortunes.

Premier Silvela announced in the Cortes that this would be the last territory that Spain would sell. Unfortunately for Spain she has now very little more to offer for sale that would be worth having.



The American College for Girls in Turkey.

DEAN RAMSEY stated that the American College for Girls at Constantinople is an institution which is intended to facilitate a "safe solution of the Eastern question." He further said it can do more to this end than all the diplomacy of all the European powers throughout this century. The college owes its charter, granted in 1890, to the State of Massachusetts. This is its ninth year of active work under the auspices of Americans, although much high school work in the same line had been done for years previous to incorporation. Miss Harriett G. Powers, now visiting this country, who is a member of the faculty, in an interview spoke of the college as follows: "The aim of the college is to offer to the women of the East facilities for the broad and high intellectual culture which they are beginning to demand. Founded as a high school by the Christian women of America in 1871, its steady internal growth and the increasing demand

for higher education in the East led to its being incorporated as a college in 1890. In the college work proper three courses are offered—classical, literary, and scientific. The curriculum leading to the baccalaureate degree extends over four years. The endeavors of the faculty to develop a high grade of scholarship which shall compare with that of the best American colleges, and at the same time to adapt the teachings to the thirteen different nationalities of the land, has been a problem. But I think it has been squarely met, and our various departments of study stand to-day on a well-organized and substantial basis.” To the question as to whether among the varied nationalities there is never any jar or friction she replied emphatically, “No!” Outside the Bulgarians and Greeks, the Greeks and Armenians, the Turks and other nationalities may be and often are at variance. In the school traditional and racial differences are forgotten; girls of different nationalities are often bosom friends. As far as intellectual ability goes, the American and English students in the college do no better work than their Oriental sisters. Miss Powers spoke highly of what Minister Straus is doing for Americans in Constantinople, and lauded the lecture which he recently gave in the college on “The Development of Religious Liberty in America.” Mr. Dickinson also lectured at the college and made a substantial gift toward carrying on its work. Among the other hearty indorsements of the college and its work which Miss Powers values is one from Dr. Angell, of Ann Arbor, ex-Minister to Turkey, and one from the Rev. Dr. Dewitt S. Clark, of Salem, Mass.

The illustrations in this and succeeding issues will interest teachers in this country. They were made from photographs taken on the spot. It is inspiring to see the Stars and Stripes floating over educational buildings in a distant land.



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

SEVENTEENTH TRAVEL PAPER.

ESTIMATING CARGOES—CUTTING BUNCHES—BAD EFFECTS OF HEAT AND COLD—INDUCEMENTS TO SELLERS—APPROACHING THE WHARVES.

THIS is a necessary precaution and protects the buyer in case unscrupulous parties try to compel him to take unmerchantable fruit. Although buyers sometimes refuse to take the fruit, sellers have a trick of letting it remain on the beach "subject to buyers' order." They then try to collect its value by suit.



It is not intended to have fruit cut on Sunday, but this intention is not regarded everywhere. Shippers do not want Sunday-cut fruit, as it is not as fresh as it should be, but some sellers in remote places like to cut fruit on Sunday, so they may dray a few loads down *part of the way* on Monday. They can thus make more "turns" with their mules than they otherwise could before the last hour of grace expires.

Steamers are scheduled to sail from each loading port at a fixed hour, and any fruit which arrives later than the hour named in circulars is not a good delivery. The loss falls on the seller. His only hope in such cases is that the steamer may not be on time (or "lated," as it is called), so that he will be able to run his fruit off.

When orders are given, growers send cutters into the walks and instruct them to cut fruit "full," "three quarters," or "thin," all depending upon whether the weather in the States is likely to be warm or cold, and whether the sea trip is to be short or long. Fruit destined for New Orleans or Tampa is cut somewhat fuller than for the New York or Boston markets. Full fruit ripens more rapidly than thin, and here is where good judgment must be exercised, or loss will result which by timely notice could have been averted. There is probably no other business in which so much money can be *lost in a given period* or so swiftly as in the banana business; but it is only fair to state that profits at times are enormous. Generally the chances favor loss.

"Overbuying" means that thousands of bunches may be shut out of the steamer for lack of space. This is particularly hard to regulate, for, in order to get sufficient cargo in times of great scarcity, orders have to be issued for thousands of bunches *more* than the steamer can accommodate.

Sellers cannot deliver full quantities of fruit at all times; therefore estimates of capacity must be made by the parties who issue buying notices. They try to gauge each grower's ability, and on their estimates

success or failure depends. If there happens to be a spell of very hot weather which follows a rainy week, there is likely to be plenty of bananas. These the buyers are *compelled* to take, provided the fruit meets the conditions stipulated in the notices.

In well-regulated plantations the cutting is only entrusted to a few capable men. Those bunches which are to be cut are marked with a bit of trash stuck among the hands. The cutter's assistant pulls the bunch toward him with a pole having a crooked end. The cutter then gives the stalk a swift, sharp cut with his cutlass. This detaches the bunch, which is then carried on the head to the confines of the plantation, wrapped in trash, which latter is liberally sprinkled with water to soften it; then it is loaded into a dray or spring cart. Dry, stiff trash would cut the skin, which would soon blacken where cut and injure the sale of the bunch. Men look at the outward appearance in judging bananas (as they do in many things), although that is not always a safe criterion.

Very often an inexperienced buyer, through fear of getting far too much fruit, issues such orders as result in much *less* fruit than his vessel requires. In consequence, the steamer may get a cargo of only 7,000 instead of double the number of bunches. This also entails loss, as so many pounds sterling per month have to be paid for the vessel's charter, and it costs as much in coal, supplies, and wages to run a *small* cargo north as for one double or treble the size.

In cold weather there is danger that fruit will freeze in transit; and in warm weather there is great liabil-

ity of "cooking." This latter is more risky than freezing, as each cargo must go through at least three days of warm weather, no matter what the season of the year may be. In midwinter tourists often wear white flannel suits aboard the steamer until she is off the South Carolina coast, after which they discard flannels for heavy clothing.

In respect of sensitiveness to heat and cold, bananas must be classed with very young children, and protected accordingly. Very many cargoes prove a total loss. In hurricane times hatches have to be battened down, and there can be no ventilation in the holds. The natural process of fermentation which fruit undergoes is much hastened by the heat of the hold. Foul gases rise and, being unable to escape, react on the fruit. Soon the bottom tier becomes mushy and sinks. Banana cargoes are generally stowed two layers upright and one layer horizontally on top of them. This top layer is said to be stowed "on the flat."

When a cargo begins to "cook," the weight of the fruit on top soon makes a sickening bottom mess of "soup," which gives off acrid exhalations. The constant rolling or pitching of the ship soon reduces the bulk of the cargo to a pulpy mass, and any fruit not squeezed out of shape is ruined by gases, or by becoming soft, so that the fingers fall off the stalk. In such cases the steamer is sent to sea from the dock in New York, and the cargo is dumped overboard outside of Sandy Hook, or, if too wet to shovel, has to be removed in tubs. If a steamer is quarantined, it makes matters worse. The Board of Health inspectors are

on the watch to seize any cooked fruit which hucksters may try to sell to verdant buyers, for whose benefit they move their pushcarts along our thoroughfares.

Peasants try to travel before sunrise and on moonlight nights, provided they have companions, for they thereby avoid the prostrating effects of heat. A dozen or more drays loaded with bananas start off together. When the cavalcade nears the sea, mounted clerks of opposition firms ride alongside and solicit the drivers to take the drays to their particular firm's wharves. Usually the dozen or more drivers select one of their number for spokesman. His word is *law*, and if he can be won over, victory is certain. As soon as he is known a rush is made, and he is offered all sorts of inducements in price, grading, drinks, tips, and free fodder for mules. This is in times of great scarcity; but when fruit is plentiful those clerks, who earlier in the season toiled so zealously, are not to be seen.

(Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.)



Submarine Diving.

(Begun in issue May 25.)



AN example of intelligent daring is never wasted. It is sure to produce a beneficial influence, for a deed well done prompts to others.

The diver realizes that what *seem* great dangers often dwindle

into small risks when met with courage and resolution. A diver is sometimes engaged in collecting rare shells and corals for universities and scientific schools. This is not dangerous work. In fact, off some coasts natives follow this business. It is not unusual to find them with only a cloth about their loins diving in search of pearls, sponges, and other things. As they can only remain below a very short time, they cannot successfully compete with the diver clad in armor, who is able to work under water for hours.

Our readers have read from time to time of expeditions fitted out to recover lost treasure. A number of these have left New York and San Francisco to try to recover tons of bullion reported sunk off the Brazilian coast.

If the wrecks had been accurately charted, there might be a chance for success. But generally the searchers had only indefinite ideas to guide them, and returned baffled.

It no doubt is true that big "finds" have been made, but in those rare cases finders have kept their own counsel.

If photographs of the bottoms of oceans were available, there would be a big boom in the searching business. But until the sea gives up its dead much treasure will lie sunk and unknown.

Toward the close of 1885 the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company's steamship *Indus* sank off Trincomalee, on the northeast coast of Ceylon. She carried a very valuable East India cargo and much specie. Divers recovered the greater part of the latter.

A large amount of bullion and gold coin was re-

covered from the wreck of the French ship *L'Orient*, which had on board when she sank the equivalent of \$3,000,000.



PLATE VII.—ASSISTANTS PLACING DIVER'S HELMET IN POSITION.

Still another case is that of the warship *Lutine*, which carried thirty-two guns. She sailed from Yarmouth Roads, England, with an immense lot of treasure. During the day a tremendous gale blew,

during which she ran ashore on the Dutch coast. After eighteen months' work divers recovered about \$400,000 value in specie. .

Divers also recovered from the wreck of the *Abergavenny*, which sank off Weymouth, England, \$350,000 worth of treasure, contained in sixty-two chests.

Five thousand sovereigns were lost from the steamer *Iberia*. Divers found three thousand eight hundred of them under a pier in Melbourne, Australia.

Not very long ago the British steamship *Helen*, loaded with copper, foundered off the coast of Jutland. Copper is valuable, and the underwriters employed divers to recover her cargo. They succeeded in recovering all of it.

Not alone is diving done to recover precious metals, but even the baser ones receive attention. This was shown by the case of the steamer *Westdale*, which sank off the Danish coast in 1888 with 2,000 tons of iron aboard. The divers of Jutland recovered nearly all her cargo and machinery. Then they saved most of her fittings.

Sometimes divers find curious reminders of the past. Of this sort was the wreck of a warship which was discovered during some diving operations at Santander, Spain. It was partly covered by sand and mud. The divers sent up guns on which were the arms of Castile and Aragon. From these it is supposed that the vessel had been employed as a transport in the expedition under Gonzalo de Cordoba against Naples.

(To be concluded in next number.)



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EX-CAPTAIN DREYFUS has been safely landed in France and conveyed to the military prison at Rennes.

The landing of the distinguished prisoner was kept a profound secret, and the whole affair was so well managed that not half a score of people realized what was happening until it was all over.

**Dreyfus Arrives
in France.**

While extensive preparations were being made at Brest for the reception of the prisoner, it came to the knowledge of a few smart newspaper men that it was the real intention of the government that the landing should take place at a village about four miles from the city. As soon, however, as the authorities learned that their plans had been discovered the whole scheme was changed, and sealed orders in regard to the new arrangements were sent to the commander of the *Sfax* at Cape St. Vincent. These orders, on being opened, were found to direct the ship to proceed at once to Quiberon, a small port in Brittany, which is situated on the peninsula of the same name. The *Sfax* was commanded to arrive at the port named no later than Friday, June 30, and the guard ship *Caudan* was directed to cruise around the port to wait for her.

Punctually to her time the *Sfax* arrived off Quiberon, and with considerable difficulty the prisoner was transferred from the warship to the small guard boat. Arrived at the landing stage, Captain Dreyfus was placed in a landau and driven to the railway station, where a special train was waiting to take him to

Rennes. His landing was effected without attracting any attention, none but the officials in charge of the undertaking being present.

It would seem that the inhabitants of Normandy and Brittany take but little interest in the whole affair, if a story which is told of the landing is to be credited. It is said that one of the officials who was in the secret had occasion to wait near a level crossing of the railroad over which the carriage containing Dreyfus would be compelled to pass on its trip to the prison. The crossing was in charge of an old woman, and finding that she was quite alone and too far from neighbors for the information to do any harm, the official informed her that if she looked into the carriage as it passed, she would see Dreyfus. "And who is Dreyfus?" was her startling remark.

The landing was accomplished in the middle of the night, and Quiberon chosen as the spot because the telegraph station closed at nine in the evening; and even had any newspaper men been clever enough to find out what was on foot, it would have been impossible for them to communicate with anyone until morning, by which time Dreyfus would be safe within the prison walls. These precautions were all taken to prevent the enemies of Dreyfus attempting to make an attack on the unfortunate man.

The train which conveyed the party from Quiberon to Rennes was stopped at a small station just outside the city, where a carriage and pair of fast horses were waiting, and at six o'clock the gates of the prison were reached. Here, however, it was impossible to keep the secret. The people of Rennes knew that

sooner or later the man they were waiting to see must pass through the gates of the prison, and a large crowd of curious folks had taken their stand. They had gathered there when it became certain that Dreyfus must arrive within a few hours, and had remained patiently throughout the night.

Their endurance was not rewarded, however, for no sooner was the cry raised that Dreyfus was on hand than the gates of the prison sprang open, and a number of gendarmes rushed out to clear a passage for the approaching carriage. Without a moment's hesitation they formed around the vehicle as it arrived, hurried into the courtyard with it, and the gates were closed and all was over before the watching people had time to take breath.

Praises have been showered upon the authorities for the admirable manner in which the whole affair was managed.

At a little after eight Mme. Dreyfus was admitted to the prison and allowed to see her husband. When she came out of the cell she stated that he had aged greatly, but that he seemed in good health.

The meeting between these two persons must have been most affecting. But for his faithful wife and the earnest efforts she has made to establish his innocence it is unlikely that Dreyfus would ever have seen the soil of France again. As it is, he is quite ignorant of the events of the past two years, and it is said was not aware that he was to be granted a fresh trial until the officers of the ship informed him of the fact on his journey to France. He is said to have surprised the officers of the *Sfax* by his self-control. When he

was told that he had been granted a new trial he expressed neither pleasure nor astonishment, asked no questions, and passed his time in reading or was lost in thought.

It is said that, being questioned as to his feelings in the matter, he said he bore no one any ill will, and that he would be glad to return to his work in the army. He added that he believed his conviction and sufferings were solely due to the prejudice against him on account of his being a Hebrew.

There is now every disposition to do him full justice. He will be given a written statement of all the exciting events that have happened in connection with the efforts to restore him to liberty and honor, and the situation will be fully explained to him. His faithful brother also arrived at Rennes, and with him came the famous lawyer, Maitre Labori, through whose clever cross-examination at the Zola trial the first light was thrown on this shameful plot of which Alfred Dreyfus was the victim.

Maitre Labori has never seen Captain Dreyfus, but is to defend him in the new trial.

The government has announced that Alfred Dreyfus is to be restored to his former rank, and though a prisoner, is to be treated with distinction until the court has finally decided his case. There seems to be little doubt in the minds of the majority of people that this trial will absolutely clear him from all stain. The Prince of Monaco, which is a small European principality, it is said, has written to Mme. Dreyfus inviting her husband to visit him as soon as he is acquitted.

The trial promises to be a long one, as the judges

have announced their intention of going very thoroughly into the matter, and will not be content with reading the testimony given on previous occasions, but will call before them all witnesses who are considered necessary to the case.

The new ministry, though not popular with the people, it is thought will serve, or rather be retained in office, until the trial is over. When the new ministers appeared before the two Chambers to announce their future policy, and, as it were, introduce themselves to their fellow-workers in the government, the Chamber of Deputies made its usual uproar, and for a time affairs took a lively turn. After a while, when all the members had talked themselves out, the policy of the new ministry was accepted by the Deputies, and the Waldeck Roussean régime was safely installed.



It appears that the statement concerning the settlement of the Alaskan Boundary dispute was somewhat premature. Negotiations are

The Alaskan Boundary. still pending, and the reported settlement was merely another step

toward the desired end.

The arrangement described in No. 136, page 801, was entirely acceptable to England and the United States, but not so to Canada. The Canadians, as you probably remember, are very anxious that the boundary line shall reach tide water, and thus gain for them the desired outlet to the sea for their gold output.

The settlement, however, which was agreed upon between England and the United States was that the

line should be fixed a little above the Indian village of Kluckwan, on the Dalton trail, which made it fifteen miles above tide water.

The Canadians were willing to concede other points, but protested that they would not agree to the Dalton trail decision. They badly wanted to have a port of their own, and to gain their desire offered fresh proposals which so materially altered the whole matter that the boundary question was brought to a standstill.

For a few days it looked as if the whole affair would have to be left in its present unsatisfactory and unsettled state, and this seemed a great pity, because the points at issue are serious ones, and if they came up for adjustment at a time when the feeling between England and the United States was not so friendly as it is at present, unpleasant consequences might follow. For this reason the English were displeased with the Canadians for not getting the whole affair settled when there was such a favorable opportunity for doing so. The Canadians, on the other hand, maintained that they understood their own business best, and that they were more than right to make a sturdy fight to defend their interests.

The latest report is that a decision will be reached in a few days, and that a temporary agreement will be signed between England and the United States. Canada, according to this statement, has finally given up all attempts to secure a port on the Lynn Canal, but in place of this wants to acquire possession of some territory around the village of Kluckwan.

This village is an Indian settlement which has always been under the jurisdiction of the United

States, and about which hitherto there has never been any discussion.

The village itself is not of any importance to us, and the United States would willingly give it up and accept this settlement of the boundary troubles, but she is not quite at liberty to do so. A large number of American mines are located in the district, and were we to turn it over to the Canadians, the miners would become subject to the Canadian laws, which are so strict toward alien (or foreign) mine holders that few men care to hold property under them. Were the district to be turned over, it is probable that the Americans would be obliged to leave it and be forced to sacrifice their property.



A report is in circulation that some rich gold fields have been found at Cape Nome, Alaska. Cape

Nome is on the west of Alaska, a
New Gold Fields little to the south of Cape Prince of
in Alaska.

Wales, which is on the Bering Straits, the nearest point of approach between America and Asia.

Many prospectors and men of science have long contended that the rich vein of gold which was discovered in the Klondike region ran in a westerly direction across Alaska, under the Bering Straits, and on into Siberia. The find at Cape Nome fully bears out this theory, for it is in a direct westerly line from the Klondike.

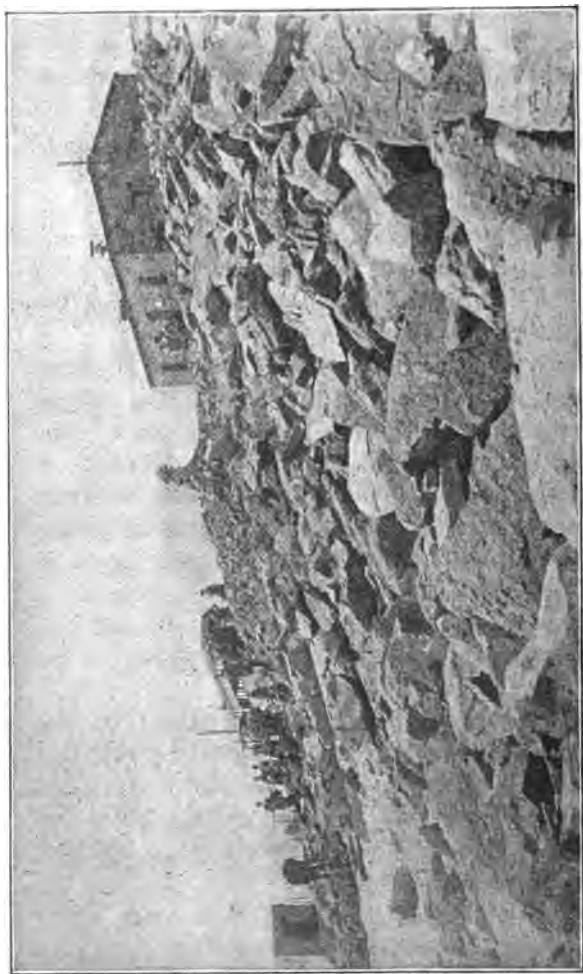
There have been other finds in the vicinity which pointed to the fact that gold in larger or smaller quantities probably underlies the whole of this region.

The miners have not yet been able to decide how rich the veins are which they have struck, as they have not reached below the surface soil, which is known as "pay dirt." With the summer season and the thawing out of the ground the miners intend to investigate the vein and see whether it is as rich as they hope for. Should it prove all that it is expected, it will be a great blessing to both the Canadian and American governments, for the constant friction between the two peoples in the Klondike region has caused considerable anxiety to the authorities.

Stories coming from the Americans at Dawson seem to show a somewhat unfriendly spirit on the part of the Canadians toward the newcomers. One particular instance is probably worth quoting. A well-known woman doctor, hearing of the sufferings of the miners and the impossibility of getting proper nursing or attention during sickness, determined to go to Dawson and start a hospital there. She had a lucrative practice in Boston, which she sold, and taking her sister with her to do the nursing, started for the Klondike.

The sufferings and hardships which these two devoted women endured on the trip would be sufficient to discourage others from making the venture, but after facing the perils of the road, and the delays and attempted frauds of the transportation companies, they finally reached Dawson.

The gentle, motherly doctor had made many friends among the parties of adventurers that were encountered on the way. Her skill had been put to the test several times during the journey, and she



THE SUMMIT OF PIKE'S PEAK, COLORADO.

(Referred to on page 924.)

had a little bag of gold dust (which is the coin of the country) to her credit before she landed in Dawson. Here, however, unexpected difficulties awaited her. The medical authorities refused to recognize her United States certificate, or to permit her to practice until she had passed fresh examinations and paid certain heavy fees therefor.

Nothing daunted, the brave woman, who in her own country was a doctor of many years' standing, agreed to become a student once more and went up for her examination. All went well on the first day, but on the second the examiners questioned her on a point of surgery which has long been in dispute, and which has not yet been satisfactorily settled. This point was one that was unlikely ever to come up in general practice, and the doctor frankly admitted that she had not given it any special attention, but briefly stated the various theories in regard to it.

This was, however, sufficient for the examiners. They did not take account of the fact that on all practical and useful points the doctor was thoroughly well versed, but refused to give her a certificate; which meant that she must not practice, or if she did, must not ask a fee for her services.

This was, of course, a terrible blow to her, and would have discouraged a less courageous woman; but not the Boston doctor. The friends she had made stood by her, and in return for her service brought her little presents of gold dust, and though the hospital project had to be abandoned, the sisters managed to make their way. The doctor in the meanwhile quietly worked up all the abstruse points in surgery she

could think of, and a few months later presented herself for examination so full of technical knowledge that the examiners were obliged to pass her, and ungraciously gave the necessary certificate to her.

In spite of all opposition she has now earned the right to practice her profession, and the hospital idea will probably bear fruit ere very long.



One of the interesting features of the commencement exercises at Public School No. 155 was the exhibit of work done by Mene, the Eskimo lad who was brought to this country by Lieut. Peary on the *Hope*, when he brought the great Cape York meteorite for the American Museum of Natural History.

**The Young Eskimo
as a Scholar.**

Mene was one of the party of six of the northern natives who were to prepare an Eskimo exhibit for the Museum. The climate, however, proved too hard on them, and they died one after the other, leaving Mene the last of his party, with the exception of one little girl, who is sickly, and about whose health much anxiety is felt.

Mene appears to be quite strong. He has become accustomed to the climate, and likes his American home. He is now eight years old, and to the surprise of those who have imagined the Eskimos to be a somewhat dull race, has shown a remarkable aptitude for learning, and is catching up with pupils who have had several years' start of him. His carpenter work and wood carving were considered good enough to be placed on exhibition, and created a great deal of interest.

The little lad has been made the ward of the Superintendent of the Museum, who is bringing him up with his own son, and bestowing the utmost care upon him. Superintendent Wallace is anxious that the child should neither forget his northern home nor the language of his people, and has found some men who are familiar with the tongue, and arranged to have them talk with Mene, and thus keep him in practice.

Superintendent Wallace was a good friend to all the Eskimos and tried every means in his power to keep them in health and strength.

Curiously enough the warmth of this climate had the same effect on their constitutions that the cold would have on ours. They caught cold from the excessive heat. Some were taken with pneumonia, and all except Mene developed lung complaint. At one time Superintendent Wallace placed the party in a cellar under the Museum, and cooled the room artificially with blocks of ice and fans and every appliance he could think of, hoping that the cold might brace them all and help them to pull through. Nothing could be done for them, and one by one the rest of them have faded out of life.

Mene has been here nearly two years, and bids fair to turn out a fine lad.



News from Hawaii, brought by the steamer from Honolulu which arrived July 4, stated that Queen Kapiolani of Hawaii is dead.

**Queen Dowager
Kapiolani Dead.**

Queen Kapiolani was the Queen-Dowager—that is to say, wife of the late king. She was the sister-in-law of the Queen

Liliuokalani, who was deposed, and who made such strong efforts to secure the throne before we settled the matter by annexing the islands and making them a part of our own domain.

Queen Kapiolani was beloved and esteemed by both the natives and foreign residents of Hawaii. She devoted a great deal of her time to charity, and founded a home for leper girls and a hospital, both of which bear her name.

She was not at all in favor of the pretensions of the ex-Queen Liliuokalani, and was apparently a woman of strong purpose and will.

According to Hawaiian custom, the remains of the Queen would lie in state for several days, and the people meantime would bring offerings of flowers with which to decorate the funeral chamber. The native women would flock into the grounds of the palace and keep up the weird but melodious death chants, and the singular dances which also form a part of the funeral customs.



Telegrams from Texas brought the sad information that, owing to the terrible rains which have fallen during the last four days, the rivers have overflowed their banks, and vast tracts of country are now under water.

**Floods in the
West.**

The most alarming accounts come from the valley of the Brazos. This river, which runs across the State, is 950 miles long, and drains an area of 34,000 square miles. The river is so broad and deep that steamers can ascend it for 250 miles. It winds its

course through the most fertile portion of the State, past cotton fields and lands devoted to cattle grazing.

The story of the overflow as told by the telegrams is that the Brazos has become a mighty, rushing torrent, and in some places is nearly five miles wide, and is sweeping everything before it.

In one portion of the valley the people of a small town took refuge from the waters on a piece of high ground, which seemed to promise them security. In a few moments the hill had become an island, and the four hundred refugees were obliged to retreat farther and farther toward its brow. Before they took to their refuge word was telegraphed to the nearest town asking for boats, as it was feared that the floods might rise, cover the hill, and drown them if help was not speedily sent. At present the fate of the unfortunate people is not known.

It is thought that when the floods subside, and the full extent of the damage can be learned, it will be found that \$8,000,000 in cotton and \$7,000,000 in cattle will have been lost through the flood.

In one section the Brazos River is divided into two branches, which are known as the Little and Big Brazos Rivers. They run in the same direction for about thirty or forty miles, leaving a strip of rich land about three miles between them. This land is known as the Brazos Bottom Lands, and is famous for the excellence of its crops. It was at this spot that some of the worst trouble occurred. Both the Little and Big Brazos rose at the same time and so suddenly that before help could reach the people the whole region was fifteen or sixteen feet under water. Of

those who escaped hundreds of families which were in comfortable circumstances before the flood are now without food or shelter.

According to the latest reports the floods are still rising.



From the West came the intelligence that our inventive citizens in that region have hit upon two entirely new and astounding methods of celebrating the glorious Fourth.

Novel Ways of Celebrating the Fourth.

This Fourth being the first anniversary of the capture of Cervera's fleet, and marking the end of a year in the life of our nation second to none in glory and progress, it was felt that extra efforts should be made to celebrate the day fitly.

This desire to have the nation properly honored culminated in the apparently unimportant towns of Cripple Creek and Victor, Colo. Both of these are mining towns, and are bitter rivals.

These rivalries between rising Western towns are of a most amusing nature. It frequently happens that for some unexpected reason a little mining camp will suddenly attain to great importance, and blossom out, overnight as it were, into a town. It also frequently happens that this "boom," as it is called, dies out as suddenly as it sprang into life, and the rush of business will be transferred to some other little mining camp, which will instantly assume the airs of a metropolis.

It is only natural that keen rivalry should arise between such towns, for the reason that the moment a place springs into life speculators rush to buy land,



THE WHITE HART HOTEL, HENLEY, ENGLAND.

American tourists are familiar with this inn at Henley on the Thames, and many have witnessed the annual regatta there. The 1899 regatta took place last week.

which forthwith they lay out on the maps in squares and avenues, with town halls, post offices, and other buildings dotted over them with unsparing hand. The moment the "boom" passes by the little town the speculators are left with the land on their hands and nothing to show for it but meaningless maps. They therefore rack their brains to think out some scheme which will attract people back to their deserted township; and these means are generally of an extravagant nature, calculated to impress and please the not too refined taste of the miners.

In this present instance the people of Cripple Creek decided to prove the importance of their town by illuminating Pike's Peak. Pike's Peak is, as you know, a peak of the Rocky Mountains. It is 14,147 feet above the level of the sea, and its summit is covered with perpetual snow. On the summit is a government signal station (illustrated on page 916), and the colossal scheme conceived by Cripple Creek was to convey seventeen hundred pounds of red, white, and blue powder to the top of the peak, and there set it on fire for the benefit of the surrounding country.

This scheme at first seemed too much for the rival town of Victor. There was only one Pike's Peak, and it had for centuries been the biggest thing in the vicinity. The people of the district were wildly excited over the prospect of the great illumination. Excursions were planned from all parts of the State, and Cripple Creek smiled a bland smile of triumph, while Victor bit the ends of its thumbs in mortification and despair.

It has long been a proverb that every Napoleon

finds his Wellington, and every hour its man. Victor proved the truth of this. One day a man whispered a great thought to the celebrating committee, and immediately the whole committee went wild with joy as it realized that all great minds were not confined within the narrow limits of Cripple Creek.

The inquiries into the feasibility of the plan were made with the utmost secrecy, and it was not until success was certain that the announcement was made. This announcement was the startling one that in celebration of the glorious Fourth, Victor would produce an *earthquake*. Some timid citizens protested, but the fathers of the town felt that it would not do to let a rival mining camp like Cripple Creek outdo Victor.

Cripple Creek was not, however, sleeping all this while. To say that consternation settled down on the town at the news of the proposed earthquake is to put it mildly. But Cripple Creek remembered that there was such a thing as law in the land, and so worked on the fears of a citizen that he applied for an injunction to stop the celebration on account of its being dangerous to life, limb, and property. For a while fortune smiled on Cripple Creek, and it looked as if Victor would not have her celebration.

In spite, however, of all obstacles, both celebrations took place in due course.

The illumination of Pike's Peak lasted for a whole hour, and is said to have been the most beautiful sight imaginable. The grand mountain appeared as if turned into an active volcano, and the snow-clad

peaks around it reflected the glory of the national colors.

Half of Colorado was on hand to witness the affair, and Cripple Creek felt that whatever Victor might do in the way of destruction, her rival had won an artistic success that would show the world that she possessed the true metropolitan spirit.

The Pike's Peak celebration was on the eve of the Fourth; the following day Victor let fly its earthquake.

The scene of action in this instance was a mountain known as Big Bull. Five tons of dynamite were conveyed to the summit, and at the required signal were exploded in five different mines, in which they had been placed.

The result was highly satisfactory to the citizens of Victor. Tons of rock were thrown into the air, followed by a violent earthquake which shook the town to its foundations, but, strange to say, did no damage.

The experiment, dangerous as it was, was witnessed by twenty thousand people, and to-day Victor feels that it has done its duty and scored a big success over Cripple Creek.



A very interesting struggle is taking place in Belgium. It is one in which we, as free people, should be particularly interested. The trouble has arisen over the franchise, or right to vote. Belgium has been considered such a peaceful country that the world at large has not realized the way in which the people have been

**Franchise Troubles
in Belgium.**

oppressed nor the manner in which the government has arranged matters so that the entire management of affairs shall be in the hands of the upper classes, while the working classes shall have little or no representation in Parliament.

In 1830 the Belgians set aside the decision of the Congress of Vienna, which in 1815 had joined Holland and Belgium together as one country under the rulership of a prince of the House of Orange. They separated from the Netherlands and formed an independent state.

Under the constitution which was then drawn up the governing power was placed in the hands of the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. On the surface this looked like a government in which the people would have a voice, and seemed to be a fair arrangement. In point of fact it was anything but that, because the franchise, or voting power, was so arranged that the laborers and peasants had no voice whatever in the government.

In 1890 the people suddenly awoke to the fact that they were being defrauded of their most sacred right, and demanded universal suffrage—that is to say, that every man in the kingdom who was of the required age should have the right to choose his representative in the government. The Ministry sought to appease the people by introducing a bill into the Chambers for extending the suffrage, but allowed the matter to drag on for two years until the people became exasperated and showed their feelings in frequent socialist and anarchist outrages. The worst of these troubles was the terrible explosion in the town hall at Liege,

which occurred in May, 1892. In October of the same year the Chambers having still refused to grant the suffrage, a mob attacked the royal palace, hoping to frighten the king into granting their desire. The outbreak was speedily suppressed by the soldiers, but by this time the people had become so determined to have their way that nothing could stop them, and under the leadership of the socialists a strike was organized among the workmen of all classes. This strike assumed such enormous proportions that business of all kinds came to a standstill, and Belgium was paralyzed.

The government then gave in, and passed a bill which conferred the right to vote on every citizen over twenty-one years of age who had been living for one year in the same place.

This was all right enough in its way, but the Ministry was not willing to allow the people a free voice in the disposition of affairs. It attached a provision to the bill by which men who had property, or who belonged to a learned profession, or who could produce a certificate of higher education, had the right to more than one vote. No one was allowed more than three votes, but nearly every well-to-do or educated man was the proud possessor of more than one vote.

At the time there was much talk over the arrangement, and was it pronounced ideal, a mark of higher civilization, and so forth, that the balance of power should remain in the hands of the educated and thinking portion of the community. The people were forced to make the best of it, and accepted it not as a

final settlement of the matter, but as a compromise that would do very well for the time.

The people, however, have a good friend in their King, Leopold II, who was always opposed to the arrangement, and felt that it could not work fairly for the mass of the people.

Events have proved the truth of his judgment. The people found that the system was good enough so long as there was a liberal-minded Prime Minister at the head of affairs; but a change of Ministry occurred, and a man was appointed who ignored the wishes of the so-called lower classes, and succeeded in passing measures through the Chambers that were obnoxious to them by means of the majority of votes which the Ministry could secure in the Parliament, owing to insufficient representation of the lower classes.

An agitation was immediately started to secure equal franchise for all properly qualified men, and to abolish the possession of extra votes.

The government hoping to avoid the trouble of 1893, promised to introduce a bill that would meet the wishes of the people, and the other day offered an amendment to the franchise laws which gave the people in the six large cities of Belgium all they demanded, but left matters as they were in the smaller towns and in the country districts.

It did not take the people long to see that the bill was designed to leave things exactly in their present state. In the country districts, where the peasants outnumbered the upper classes, the double and treble vote was to be retained, and it was very

evident to the people that the Ministry had intended to trick and deceive them.

Riots and disturbances immediately broke out. Arms and ammunition were gathered in case of necessity, and the situation looked very serious.

The soldiers in Brussels had to be ordered out to quell a disturbance, in which blood was shed and much bad feeling occasioned. In some of the streets barricades appeared, and throughout the once peaceful country were angry murmurs and troubled spirits.

Leopold II at once set about to make the Prime Minister offer a compromise.

The report is that he summoned the Prime Minister again and again to the palace, reasoning with him until he at last made the official aware of the great danger to the country in opposing the desire for universal suffrage. After repeated efforts the King at length succeeded in persuading him to recede from the position he had taken.

When the Chamber of Deputies met on the fourth of July it was feared that it would be to witness the downfall of the government. Scenes of the most violent character had been enacted in it at the previous session, and all parties had decided that the next should see the end of the matter one way or another. The house and gallery were packed when the hour for meeting arrived, and everyone breathlessly awaited the result. Outside, nothing daunted by a pouring rain, a sturdy, determined crowd waited to know the result of the debates. They were ready for mischief.

It was therefore a great relief to all when the Prime Minister somewhat surlily announced that, desiring to

pacify and please the people, the government had decided to submit the various proposals in regard to the franchise to a committee, who would confer over them and submit the result of their deliberations to the government.

The announcement was received with enthusiasm by the party, and was at once communicated to the crowds outside, who, realizing the importance of this victory to them, cheered lustily.



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

EIGHTEENTH TRAVEL PAPER.

REMARKABLY RAPID LOADING—SPECIE PAYMENTS—
JAMAICA'S BANKS—NEGRO MELODIES—
WOMEN STEVEDORES—DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.



WHOEVER gets the load escorts the procession to the wharf. The trash is unbound, and bunches are laid side by side in the order of grade and quality. One lot will contain fruit of nine-hand bunches and upwards. Another lot will only have eight-hand bunches. These two grades are known as "firsts."

Then comes seven-hand fruit, known as "seconds," generally counted as two bunches for one. Lastly comes six-hand fruit, called "thirds." Small bunches

sell well in the Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia markets, but are not wanted in New York. The men who handle the fruit are called "passers." Those who keep run of its grade are called "checkers." When passed, the seller receives a voucher for his fruit, and presents it for cashing at the buyer's office.

All sales are for cash, and buyers need to keep a large amount of specie on hand to meet calls. There is much annoyance connected with obtaining specie, for the northside has no bank. There are only two banks in Jamaica. The Colonial Bank is the older institution, and is very unpopular in most quarters. The Bank of Nova Scotia (with head office in Halifax, N. S.) has made fine headway. It would probably in time do the bulk of the business were it not that many depositors have not the courage to break with the Colonial Bank. They fear the competing bank may remove its agency, and that they would be compelled to go back to the Colonial Bank, probably to their detriment.

The opening of the Kingston branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia conferred great benefits upon the public, for rates of discount were reduced, and exchange could be bought for less and sold for more than was possible under the old one-bank régime. There is room for yet another bank in the Island, and a Trust Company would do well if carefully managed. (Here is a hint for some of our readers.) Since competition arose the Colonial Bank has been more obliging.

There are bank agencies at Montego Bay, Falmouth, and St. Ann's Bay, but none at Ora Cabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, or Port Antonio. These latter

are the places where agencies are *needed*, for there is an enormous amount of money expended at each of them weekly. Most sellers will not wait a day, but insist upon having the specie on delivery of their fruit. The important planters are willing to wait a few days, and, with them, Saturday is "settling day."

Steamers in Jamaica must call at numerous ports to obtain a full cargo, even when fruit is plentiful, and in times of scarcity the number of ports of call is multiplied. As illustrative, the following trip is interesting: The steamer *Holstein* was loaded with the largest cargo of bananas ever shipped up to that week. She arrived at St. Ann's Bay, and before dropping anchor was surrounded by thirteen boats fully loaded. This had to be a "rush trip," and the race against time began. The fruit from Runaway Bay, Ochos Rios, White River, and St. Ann's Bay had been assembled. The loading was performed without the delay which would have occurred had she steamed to those three ports. On taking 6,000 bunches she proceeded direct to Rio Nuevo and took in 3,000 bunches there; thence to Ora Cabessa, where 5,500 bunches were loaded in record-breaking time. From there she steamed to Port Maria, and in a few hours 14,500 bunches more were taken in. She then steamed to Annotto Bay, discharged a portable house and other cargo, took in 6,200 bunches of bananas, and cleared for New York with 35,200 bunches in her holds. The entire time consumed from the moment she dropped anchor until she sailed was 32 hours. When it is understood that she went to five ports, and that it is considered fair work to load 600

bunches an hour, the phenomenal character of this trip will be better realized.

The loading of steamers always requires night work. It is hard to crowd all the work into the daytime. Invalids complain of the noise attending arrival and departure of steamers. Before vessels get to the buoys, or off the port, they blow whistle blasts, long and loud. This is done to notify laborers and boatmen of the need for haste. The Negroes generally chant while carrying fruit from the house to the wharf-head. Sometimes the strains are dolorous, at other times their melodies are fine.

At burials bystanders are moved to tears by their singing such hymns as "Here in the body pent."

If the singing ended with this, a good impression would remain, but often it is marred. When the interment is over a young girl may start singing "Rise up, Sal; rise up, Sal; rise up, Sally, in the morning." Religious fervor quickly abates.

The banana passers also sing topical songs, in which they praise or execrate prominent residents.

The laborers taken aboard at the first port to do stevedoring (handling cargo) remain until the last bunch is taken aboard. Considerate employers generally allow them a whaleboat in which to sail home, but others less thoughtful compel them to walk back. At the conclusion of their work they have frequently traveled 44 miles on foot. Men earn from one shilling and ninepence (43 cents) to six shillings (\$1.50) per day, and for night work receive extra pay. Women earn less, as they cannot do stevedoring or scull the whalers. On one occasion men were so

scarce at St. Ann's Bay that women had to load a steamer. They did it very well, but were not anxious to repeat the task.

When the last bunch is aboard side ports are screwed shut, wind sails are set, ventilators are headed to the breeze, and the whistle is blown to summon captain and passengers. The mails arrive from the south side, and are hurried aboard. Then anchor is weighed, farewell blasts are blown, the country people and idlers stand watching until, after a short time, the vessel disappears below the horizon.

(Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.)



Submarine Diving.

(Begun in issue May 25. Ended in this issue.)



DIVERS made a large amount from operations on the wreck of the *Thetis*. This was a British frigate which was wrecked off the coast of Brazil. There was \$800,000 value in bullion aboard.

Shortly after the wreck occurred, as usually happens, the hull went to pieces, and the treasure dropped to thirty feet below the surface.

The recovering of this bullion was assigned to the admiral on the Brazil station. Four sloops of war were ordered to the spot, and their captains and four divers spent eighteen months in the work, stimulated by the promise of large rewards in case of success.

The task was attended with great danger, and before the bullion was recovered four divers lost their lives.



PLATE VIII.—ALL READY ! SHOWS AIR-PIPE CONNECTED
TO HELMET.

The assistant on the left is working the air compressor ; the assistant on the right is about to screw the glass eyepiece to front of helmet.

Had they been provided with modern appliances, probably no fatalities would have occurred.

Other cases might be cited, but enough has been

given in these eight articles to show what an important factor in commercial life the diver has become. We have considered many things about divers, and a reference to the Plates in this and preceding issues will fasten particulars of the apparatus, and its uses, in our minds.

Plate I showed the diver with all parts of his outfit assembled ready for use.

Plate II showed him in the act of putting his foot into the combined shirt and trousers.

Plate III showed how he held up the union suit while it was securely fastened by assistants around his waist, in order that the breastplate and helmet would fit securely.

Plate IV showed the assistants screwing the breastplate to the metal collar of the suit.

Plate V showed method of adjusting the heavy rope suspenders which supported the overalls used to protect the suit.

Plate VI showed the telephone receiver being placed over the diver's ears, and the transmitter, which was part of the helmet. These enabled him to hear and speak without having to use his hands.

Plate VII showed the helmet being placed in position. In the newest helmet the diver can at will close the relief valve outside and prevent the inrush of water. He could then disconnect the air-hose from the helmet and live for three minutes. If his air-hose fouled, this would give him a chance to cut loose and escape with his life, which could not be done with the old-style helmets.

Plate VIII shows the air-pipe connected with

helmet, and the glass eyepiece about to be screwed into position.

As this article is being written another illustration of the value of a diver's services is made clear. The German steamer *Barbarossa* sailed from Hoboken on May 18. Fire broke out and she had to put back. When off the French Line pier her rudder failed to act, and she crashed into the steamer *La Bretagne*. She cut a hole in the latter twelve feet long and several feet below her water line. Despite her pumps, and others on wrecking tugs, she began to settle. Divers were employed to make temporary repairs and prevent a very valuable vessel from being wrecked in port.

And still later the value of a diver was shown in the stranding of the *Paris* on the Manacles. A diver went down on May 23 and reported thus: "I believe the *Paris* will never be floated. She is pierced by rocks amidships; her fore holds are badly damaged; the bulkheads are practically useless, and even if she were got off the rocks, I believe she would sink."

No expert *above water* was competent to form a judgment about matters which were quite clear to the man below clad in submarine armor.

When the eyepiece is screwed into place the descent begins, and the diver explores the unknown, away from human companionship. What his thoughts are, especially when he has to work in dangerous places, or face the dead, is known only to the toiler, who, by following this calling, supports those dependent upon him.

(The End.)

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT

FOR THE WEEK ENDING

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To use a familiar phrase, THE GREAT ROUND WORLD is "advertised by its loving friends."

It is gratifying to announce that the circle is rapidly widening. But when the vast population in the United States is considered, the fact is apparent that there are hundreds of thousands of homes where, if known, The Little Newspaper would be a welcome guest.

It is being more vigorously pushed than ever. Advertising is producing good results by adding many new names to the mailing list.

But no advertising is equal to the *personal recommendation of friends*. Thousands of readers have removed temporarily to mountain or seaside resorts, and many are abroad. Is it asking too much of you, gentle reader, to make THE GREAT ROUND WORLD *known where you are*? It will help wonderfully if you influence only one new subscription.

If every subscriber secures one new subscriber it will greatly hasten the day when all will have the satisfaction of seeing many more advertisements than grace these pages at present. The Little Newspaper is trying to benefit you. If you appreciate its efforts will you reciprocate by trying to benefit it by increasing its circulation?



On June 29 editorial reference was made to the investigation into the stranding of the steamer *Paris*. The report of Captain Frederick Watkins, referred to in Current History, contains these manly words:

"I regret to say that the casualty was owing to an unaccountable error on my part," and "I take upon myself full responsibility for the stranding." It will be noticed he did not attempt to saddle anyone else with even a part of the blame. It is curious that the error was not detected by the first, second, or third officers.

Captain Watkins' license has been suspended for two years, which, considering that he has been a master for thirty-two years, and has made several gallant rescues at sea, is a heavy penalty. He will have the sympathy of thousands. What a lesson to everyone this is, for all are prone to fall into a rut and to do things mechanically.

The *Paris* was released from the Manacles' grip on July 11 owing to the efforts of a salvage corps assisted by Captain Watkins and his officers who had remained aboard. There is a strong probability that before many months she will again breast the waves.



THE citizens of Olympia and of the State of Washington resolved to show their appreciation of Admiral Dewey's victory in Manila Bay by placing a bronze tablet aboard his flagship, which, you will remember, is named after their city.

The committee accepted the design of Paul Winters Morris, of Manhattan, who executed the work un-

der the direction of Daniel Chester French. The bronze was cast by the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company, and is on exhibition at Tiffany's.



BRONZE TABLET FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY'S FLAGSHIP "OLYMPIA."

"Gridley, you may fire when ready!"

Two months were required to complete the work. The tablet is four feet long by four feet broad and weighs three hundred pounds. When the *Olympia* reaches New York the memorial will be fastened on

her forward turret. Due prominence is given to the sentence which will probably become immortal: "Gridley, you may fire when ready."



A movement is on foot to make a tunnel under the Irish Channel, so that the trip from England to Ireland can be made by rail instead of water.

The Proposed Irish Tunnel.

While the English people are justly proud of their "right little, tight little island," it must be confessed that the majority of them, when it comes to traveling, would willingly dispense with their watery surroundings. England is divided from France by the British Channel, on which voyagers often encounter a rough and uncomfortable sea that is famed all the world over for its ability to make people thoroughly miserable. The conditions in the Irish Channel are very little better, and therefore whenever the English people wish to leave their own small territory they have to make up their minds to endure a shaking up that may sour their tempers and change their views of life for several days.

The idea of a tunnel under the Irish Channel is approved of by nearly one hundred peers and members of the House of Commons. It is thought that such an undertaking will do much for Ireland, and bring to her ports much of the American trade that is now carried on with Liverpool.

On July 7 a large delegation of members of both Houses of Parliament, together with other Englishmen of prominence, called to see Mr. Arthur J. Bal-

four, the First Lord of the Treasury, to discuss the project with him.

Lord Londonderry, who was the spokesman for the party, asked Mr. Balfour if he would lay the matter before the government, and endeavor to secure its approval for the scheme, on the ground that it would not only draw England and Ireland more closely together, but would materially increase the trade with the United States, as the use of the port of Galway, on the west coast of Ireland, would shorten the trip from the United States materially, and therefore perishable produce could be sent with smaller risk, and consequently the trade would be nearly doubled.

The projectors of the plan asked the government to guarantee to make up a portion of the money necessary for the scheme in case the amount subscribed by the originators of the plan should fall short of the sum required, which has been estimated at \$60,000,000.

The plan is to build the tunnel from a point on the northeast of Ireland, where that island most nearly approaches Scotland. A system of railways would connect the tunnel with Galway on the one end and with the great English markets on the other.



There has been considerable interest during the last few weeks in connection with both the arctic and antarctic regions. The return of

The North and South Polar Expeditions. Dr. Frederick A. Cook from his trip to the antarctic in the *Belgica* brought us reliable news of the remarkable region which surrounds the southern pole.

The traveler said that grass and trees do not exist on the land which lies around the South Pole, and that there is no animal life with the exception of spiders and four other kinds of insects. In appearance the land seems to be but a continuation of the Cordilleras of South America, and the doctor declares that there is no country so forbidding. The land rises to heights of from two to four thousand feet, and every surface whereon snow can rest is buried under an eternal mantle of white. The coast is everywhere guarded by a straight wall from fifty to one hundred feet high, and the ice and snow come directly down to the water line.

Though the land is without life, the waters teem with it. Seals, penguins, whales, cormorants, and sea gulls swarm in vast numbers.

The results to science of the expedition have been the discovery of a new strait nearly as large as the Strait of Magellan, the exploration of about five hundred miles of new coast, and the obtaining of a series of observations, covering an entire year, of the weather conditions and the changes of climate.

It is thought that these latter will be the most valuable of all the results. The expedition, according to Dr. Cook, was entirely successful. He maintained that the party never set out to find the South Pole, and that they had therefore nothing to regret in not having found it. The object of the expedition was to explore the land already discovered, and find out, if possible, the nature and conditions of life in that region.

A proposal has been made in the German parlia-

ment that a grant of \$300,000 shall be given for an expedition which shall start for the South Pole in 1901. The idea is to endeavor to discover the southern pole, and to effect this it has been suggested that the party shall proceed as far as possible by ship, and then make the rest of the journey by means of dogs and sleighs.



While the South Pole has been receiving attention, the North Pole has not been forgotten. An expedition

*News from the
North Pole.*

left Sweden in May to search for Andrée, the explorer who endeavored to reach the North Pole by balloon. The relief party is in charge of Professor A. G. Nathorst, who, with six other scientific men and a crew of thirteen, intends to examine the region where Andrée and his party would be most likely to be found, and then to proceed to Greenland in the hope of joining Captain Otto Sverdrup, of Nansen fame, who sailed for the arctic regions on board the *Fram* a year ago.

Dr. Nathorst has discussed the matter very fully with all the explorers who have ventured into the arctic regions, and has come to a conclusion which is shared by Nansen, that, if alive, Andrée must be somewhere on the coast of Greenland. Dr. Nansen insists that if Andrée escaped alive from the balloon and was able to take his gun and ammunition with him, he could easily secure meat enough to keep him alive until the relief expedition finds him.

A fresh letter was found in the early part of Ju-

which was supposed to have been from him. It was signed by Andrée, Strindberg, and Franeckel, the whole party in the balloon, and contained the information that all was well. From the time and date of the message it was supposed to have been thrown out about seven hours after the adventurers started on their perilous trip.

In our interest over Andrée and his possible fate we must not forget our own brave explorer who is now in the midst of his carefully thought-out plan for reaching the pole.

Lieutenant Peary, who has been away for nearly a year, has perhaps undertaken the most hopeful of all the attempts to discover the unknown and mysterious pole.

It was his intention when he started to enlist the Eskimos of Greenland in his scheme, and to proceed to the pole by stages. At each halting place he would leave a supply of provisions and a couple of Eskimos who could aid him in case of need. In this way he hoped to make the final distance to the pole so short that he would be able to attempt to reach it alone, or at most with one native companion.

It is now one year since he has been heard of, and on July 17 a relief expedition will start after him. This party will not go in search of him, but will only carry out a further part of the plan which he so carefully arranged before he left.

Their first object will be to carry a shipload of provisions to a point agreed upon with Peary. The provisions will then be unloaded and handed over to the Eskimos, who will convey them to the various

depots which it is hoped Lieutenant Peary will have established. This being done, the party will indulge in some scientific work on its own account and return to the United States in October.

Several other expeditions are also starting out on this wonderful quest, and among them is one headed by the young Prince Luigi of Abruzzi, the nephew of the King of Italy.

This is the same young man who made the successful ascent of Mount St. Elias in 1897. This mountain lies between Alaska and British Columbia, and had never been ascended before the young Italian mastered it. It will be seen, therefore, that he is a man of courage, who is accustomed to hardships and roughing it, and it is to be hoped that he may win as good a record for himself in his arctic voyage as he did in his mountaineering.



The latest reports from the flooded districts in Texas are not very encouraging. It is said that while the

<p>The Floods in Texas.</p>	floods have reached their height, they are receding so slowly that there is little improvement in the situation.
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The greatest need at the present time is a sufficient supply of boats to rescue the unfortunate people, many of whom have been compelled to take refuge in the tree tops. Some of these people have been for two or three days in their uncomfortable roosts, entirely without food.

Relief boats are busy night and day carrying food to the sufferers, but there are less than quarter enough boats to do the work. Unless more are sent without

delay to the flooded district many of the people will perish in the waters.

The four hundred persons who took refuge on the mound have been rescued. They are, however, in a terrible condition, the fright, the exposure, and the many hours they were without food having told severely on the women and children, many of whom were in a dying condition when help reached them.

The worst of the dangers now to be feared are starvation and pestilence among the vast numbers of people that have been rendered penniless and homeless. Relief has been sent by the government in the shape of rations for ten thousand people, but the Governor of Texas estimates that there are nearly a hundred thousand persons in absolute want. Nearly two thirds of these are Negroes.

As is usually the case, wealthy people from all parts of the country are sending money for the aid of the sufferers, but there is so much to be done, and so little time in which to do it, that the gravest fears are entertained lest help cannot be conveyed to the people in time.

The stories of remarkable escapes are coming in thick and fast. One worth mention is as follows: The floods surrounded a two-story house belonging to a well-to-do cotton planter. It happened the husband was at home when the disaster occurred, and he quickly gathered his wife and children together into the upper story, the family taking with them all the food they could in their haste secure. You must remember that one of the worst features of this terrible flood was the remarkable rapidity with which the

waters rose, which gave the people hardly any time to reach high ground. The family had barely established themselves in the second story of their house when it became evident that the rushing waters would soon sweep over that too, and the planter promptly cut a hole in the roof for escape in case of necessity. In a few minutes the family were forced to perch themselves on the highest roof peak, and even here they would not have been safe had the floods not lifted the house off of its foundations and carried it, with its living freight on top, down stream.

The house floated for two miles upright and uninjured, and was finally wedged tightly between two cottonwood trees, which secured it from further trouble. By diving into the second story the planter managed to secure food for his family, and thus they camped on the roof, making the best of the situation, until relief reached them.



Affairs in the Transvaal have again assumed a serious aspect. The unsatisfactory result of the conference

between Sir Alfred Milner and President Krüger led people to fear that a crisis was at hand in the Transvaal.

**The Trouble
in the Transvaal.**

Sir Alfred, as you probably remember, asked that the Uitlanders, or foreign residents in the Transvaal, should have better representation in the Volksraad, and should acquire the franchise, or right to vote, more easily than at present is possible. The laws demand that a man must reside in the country two years before he can be naturalized, and even then he

cannot become a full-fledged citizen with right to a full voice in the making of laws until he has been naturalized twelve years.

President Krüger replied that he would be willing to submit these and all the other grievances of the Uitlanders to arbitration. This plan Sir Alfred would not accept, as by so doing England would confess that the South African republic was an independent state and capable of arbitrating, whereas the great bone of contention between England and the Transvaal is that Great Britain asserts a suzerainty, or control, over the Boers which they will neither submit to nor recognize.*

The following account written from Cape Town, Africa, states the situation in a nutshell, and gives a thorough understanding of the wrongs and sufferings of the Boers. Enlightened people insist that the Boer republic is so behind the world that the march of progress demands that it shall be wiped out; but none who read the story can help feeling sympathy for the brave people, who have suffered such hardships only to be cornered and defeated at last by their more successful neighbors.

To be able to understand the position taken by the Boers it is necessary to bear in mind the circumstances attending the taking of Cape Colony from their possession.

After its discovery and abandonment by the Portuguese the Cape was occupied by the Dutch East India Company. As early as 1652 some hundred Dutch families settled there, and a few years later bands of Huguenot refugees, driven from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, were added to the little community, with which they soon became incorporated. It is estimated that of the actual Boer population of

* See Vol. III, Part X, page 696.

South Africa a third is directly descended from the old Huguenots. That Great Britain seized the Cape in 1795, abandoning it in 1802, but only to again take possession in 1814, are facts well known. It may easily be imagined that the Boer population, after the dangers and hardships incidental to the opening up of a new and savage country which they had undergone, showed from the first great hostility toward the British. Many of them, in consequence, met their death on the scaffold after others had fallen on the field of battle. The forced freeing of slaves without adequate compensation added largely to their resentment. A large proportion consequently "trekked," some of them crossing the Orange and Vaal Rivers, but the larger number going to Natal. Here their disasters were great, but they succeeded in founding a republic, only to have it promptly annexed by the British.

These persecuted pioneers joined their brethren who had settled north of the Orange River and founded the Orange Free State. This, too, was seized by the British. Thus forced farther north, the Boers founded the Transvaal republic, the absolute independence of which state was recognized by the Convention of Zand River, signed in 1852. Even now, however, the long-suffering Boers were not long permitted to enjoy tranquillity. Their incessant troubles had so weakened the republic that they found themselves unable to cope with a powerful native chief, Sekukuna, who selected this opportunity to attack them. In this extremity England lent her assistance, and at the same time quietly annexed the republic.

The Boer independence reasserting itself, the country, after a three-months' struggle and the disasters of the British at Laing's Neck and Majuba Hill, was given up to the Boers.

The Boers have good reason to fear the British, and therefore when it was noised abroad that England was arming and dispatching troops to South Africa the Boers, though they, too, bought arms and ammunition, and declared themselves ready to fight, did what lay in their power to avoid trouble.

President Krüger asked the Volksraad to consider the idea of granting better representation to English residents in Johannesburg and the gold fields. The parliament was not pleased at this suggestion, and adjourned for two weeks to consider the matter. This was on June 15. During the interval it became evident that England was arming, and that if she did not get her own way peaceably, she would try to gain it by force of arms.

At the reopening of the Volksraad, President Krüger impressed on the members the advisability of meeting the wishes of the Uitlanders, but at the same time insisted on the preservation of the independence of the republic.

It was then found that the Boers were not to be allowed to stand alone in their effort for liberty. A couple of days after the reassembling of the Raad (on July 1) long conferences were held between President Krüger, a representative from the Orange Free State, and the President of the Afrikaner Bund in Cape Colony.

This conference made it apparent that whatever concessions were offered would be such as had been decided on by the three representatives of the Dutch in South Africa, who had determined to stand by each other, and in case England still persisted in her demands, would fight the matter out side by side.

Afrikaner is the Dutch word for African, and is the name given to the whites born in South Africa, and particularly to the Dutch. The Afrikaner Bund is a league which aims at the future independence of South Africa in the form of a United States of

South Africa. It is a very powerful society and could call out a large number of men to defend the cause of the Transvaal.

It is thus evident that the South African trouble is much more serious than at first appeared, and should it result in a war, there will be a fierce conflict.

As we have said, however, the Transvaal is inclined to be conciliatory. A committee was appointed to draft a new bill which should give the Uitlanders the right to vote after a residence of nine years. The Uitlanders, however, declared themselves to be extremely disappointed with this offer. They desire to have equal rights with the Boers. These President Krüger is not likely to give them, for the reason that the adventurers at the gold fields so far outnumber the Boers that the granting of equal rights would mean the placing of too much power in the hands of the foreign element.

The general opinion is that the offer of the Boers to admit men to citizenship after they have been long enough in the country to sympathize with its aims and policy, is fair and just, and it is hoped that the matter may be adjusted on these grounds.

In spite of Oom Paul's conciliatory attitude England still continues to prepare for war, and is hurrying supplies and men to the Cape with all possible speed.



The report of Captain Frederick Watkins, the master of the American liner *Paris*, was made public July 11, and the mystery in regard to the affair has



EUROPEAN ADVERTISING.

On the European Continent advertisements are not pasted on fences, but on a circular iron structure. The one illustrated above is a specimen of many found in different parts of Berlin.

**Report on the
Stranding of Steamer
"Paris."**

been cleared up. In giving his statement the captain takes all the blame of the accident on himself, and explains that it was due to a miscalculation. In reckoning his course he made a mistake of one hour, and to this the loss of the ship was due. In coming from Cherbourg the last point of land on the coast of Normandy which the *Paris* had to pass was Cape de la Hague (de-lah-haig). This was passed at 6:38 P. M. The next guide to be reached was the Casquets Light, which is placed on a dangerous group of rocks of the same name, and is sixteen and a half miles farther west and seven miles from Alderney, one of the Channel Islands. The Casquets Light was reached one hour after leaving Cape de la Hague, or at 7:35. From the Cape to the Lizard lighthouse is a run of six hours and fifty-four minutes. It was the captain's duty to add to the hour of passing Cape de la Hague the time necessary for the trip to the Lizard and calculate at what hour he should expect to see the next warning light. Unfortunately, instead of adding the time required for the run to the Lizard to the time he passed Cape de la Hague, he added it to the time when he passed the Casquets Light, which was 7:35, instead of 6:38, and in this way he was a whole hour ahead of his reckoning. In this hour the vessel made the sixteen miles which carried her on the Manacle Rocks.

There was a heavy fog over the land, and the lights which should have warned the captain of his danger were not visible; he was therefore right on the rocks before he had time to correct his error.

Captain Watkins has been a sailor for almost fifty years, and has been in command of vessels for nearly thirty-three years. This is the only serious accident he has ever met with. In consideration of this it was hoped that the members of the Steamboat Inspection Service would deal lightly with him. The inspectors by law have the right to suspend officers of vessels for misconduct or to take away the licenses of those seamen who are deemed unworthy to hold the responsible post of master of a vessel; hence the fate of Captain Watkins was entirely in their hands. In making his report public they also announced their decision, which is that the fault committed was such a grave one that they have determined to suspend his license for two years.

This may end the unfortunate man's career as far as the sea is concerned. He may be able to take a subordinate position on some smaller vessel, and when his license is restored to him he may obtain command of some insignificant trading ship, but it is improbable that he will ever again be placed in supreme command of any of the great ocean "flyers." Much sympathy is felt for him, but the Board of Steamboat Inspectors contended that a man who is capable of such carelessness as his was is not fit to be intrusted with the care of so many lives, and that an example must be made of Captain Watkins to impress the lesson on the masters of other ocean steamers.

As for the *Paris* herself, the hope of saving her was not abandoned. The rocks under her were carefully blasted away and divers set at work to repair her injuries. Tons of the rock which was blasted

were stored in the stern of the vessel in the hope of tilting her bows up. At the next high tide it was intended that an effort should be made to pull her off the rocks, and success was so confidently expected that pilots were kept on board ready to guide her into harbor as soon as she floated.

It was not, however, necessary to wait so long. On Tuesday, July 11, the day after the announcement of the punishment of her captain, the vessel was floated.

Her release was really accidental. Three tugs belonging to the wrecking company were working on her and made a combined effort to twist the stern around so that the divers could work more easily. To the delight of the crews the vessel moved, and after an hour's hard work she slid off the rocks and into deep water. She was towed to Falmouth, where she arrived next day. As soon as temporary repairs are made she will be taken to Southampton for complete overhauling.



The work of enlisting recruits for the volunteer regiments which are to be sent to the Philippines was commenced on Monday, July 10.

**Recruiting for the
Philippines.**

The results were highly satisfactory. In spite of the reports that have been circulated in regard to the hardships that our soldiers have to endure in the Philippines, there were scores of young men so eager to become soldiers that they were waiting at the recruiting offices as soon as they were opened. An interesting feature of the day was the willingness of the parents to give

their sons to the service of their country. Many of the young men who presented themselves were minors—that is to say, under the age when the law allows them to act for themselves—and nearly all of them were accompanied by parents, who willingly gave their consent to their sons entering the military service.

The President has decided to raise four brigades of volunteers, each brigade to consist of three regiments, which in round numbers means 17,000 men. These troops added to the men already under the command of General Otis will give him an army of 46,000 men, and with this force it is expected that he ought to be able to put an end to the rebellion as soon as the rainy season is over. Two of the twelve regiments are to be raised in the Philippines from the volunteers and regulars whose terms of service have expired.



The government is busily engaged in securing extra transport ships to convey the fresh troops to Manila, and to bring back the men

Model Camp at San Francisco. whose time has expired. These

latter are to go into camp at San Francisco on their arrival, and will remain there until they are mustered out. A model camp and hospital have been arranged under the superintendence of General Shafter, and Dr. Anita McGee, the only woman surgeon in the army, has organized the corps of nurses and made arrangements for the food supply, which it is intended shall be of the best.

All the sad lessons learned through the unfortu-

nate mistakes of last year have been carefully taken into consideration, and it is hoped that this camp will prove a model one in every respect.



General Elwell S. Otis reported that there is little inland campaigning possible now in the island of Luzon, owing to the opening of the rainy season. He stated that natives no longer flee when the United

**Situation in the
Philippines.**

States troops approach, but welcome them gladly, and are anxious for peace. The insurgents, he said, are not massed in any great numbers, but scattered over the country in bands from fifty to five hundred strong.

The troops around Manila are suffering severely from the rains which have flooded the streams and overflowed the camps. It is reported that the men are sleeping with three feet of water beneath their bunks, which they have raised on cracker boxes, and the company cooks have to stand knee-deep in water to attend to their duties.

President Schurman of the Commission to the Philippines visited the other islands of the group, and reported that the inhabitants desire peace, and are willing to accept the terms offered by the United States, but are waiting to see what happens at Luzon before they take any decided step. Mr. Schurman is now on his way to this country, and as soon as he arrives will give the President a full report of his labors.



The Spanish Commissioners sent out to secure the release of the prisoners held by Aguinaldo succeeded

**The Spanish
Prisoners.**

in obtaining an interview with that worthy on July 6, and though unable to secure a general release of the captives, were lucky enough to be able to bring with them the Spanish garrison of Baler (bah-lair), which held out against the Filipinos for fourteen months. It was in going to the relief of Baler that Lieutenant Gilmore and the men from the *Yorktown* were captured by the Filipinos.

The Spaniards from Baler were twenty-two in number, and so young that many of them seemed mere boys. They were escorted to the American outposts by the Filipinos, and from thence proceeded to Manila by train. They reported that the American prisoners in the hands of the insurgents had been sent to a town on the northwest coast of Luzon called Vigan (vee-gahn).

The Spaniards refused to tell the arrangements that had been made for the release of their comrades, but said that Aguinaldo had issued an order that the sick soldiers and non-fighters should be released. No amount of persuasion would induce the Filipinos to listen to the idea of giving up the friars. They intend to hold them in the hope of obtaining a large ransom for them.



There has been much discussion of late on the necessity of establishing a new department in the government, which shall be known as the Colonial Department.

**New Government
Department.**

The matter will not be settled for the present, as there is some difficulty in deciding just

how we stand toward our new possessions and how they stand toward us.

The question was raised by Porto Rico, which claimed that upon its cession by Spain it became a part of the United States, and therefore the levying of duty on articles imported from the islands was a violation of the Constitution.

It is contended that all the States in the Union came into it by their own free and full consent, and that conquered territory cannot come under the same head, and in addition to this some people are in doubt as to whether we have the right to hold and control colonies under our present Constitution, and believe it will have to be amended to permit us to retain the possessions we secured from Spain under the treaty of Paris. The matter is now under the consideration of the Attorney-General, and his decision is awaited with interest.

It was to be expected that numerous questions of importance would arise from the United States acquiring new possessions. It will take a long time to bring matters into good shape.



If over two hundred years ago a German boiled water and cooked eggs with a mirror and the sun's rays, and a Frenchman set fire to green wood placed three feet from his mirror, surely in these days we

wide-awake mortals ought to be able to get up a very good sun-cooked meal. A Frenchman named Monchot dries fruits and vegetables through red or yellow glass. To make soup he

Sun Cookery. placed in a thin glass tube a copper or wrought-iron cylinder closed by a glass cover, This arrangement was the pot. By setting it in the focus of a silver-plated reflector he boiled nearly a gallon of water in an hour and a half. In four hours a good soup was ready, although the sun was under a cloud part of the time. A pound loaf of delicious bread baked in less than three hours, the loaf resting on a wrought-iron cover laid beneath the glass. In the same time M. Monchot roasted beef on a spit, giving the joint a good flavor by using yellow glass. (See if you can find out why.) Monchot's mirror is round, and works on a joint. The reflector is silver-plated or of polished tin.



Butterfly migrations are sometimes seen in southern California in early spring. Professor Holden watched

Insect Migrations. a stream of yellow butterflies float by his window for three or four days in succession, and when he wrote to towns sixty and seventy miles away they answered that the same column was passing them. Professor Holden discovered that the little yellow sails covered an area of sixteen square miles. He cannot imagine why the insects decided on a general moving day. May 1 is perhaps the most appropriate time. Locusts make a cheery noise in the tree tops on a sultry August day, but when they mi-

grate in millions they lose their charm. In Colorado Springs locusts were swept out of houses like snow. In another place in Colorado they alighted on a railroad track in such numbers that the engine could not budge. The atmosphere became foggy, and the engineer and fireman were forced to hurry into the baggage car to escape stifling. In France the government pays half a franc (ten cents) per two and a half pounds of insects or eggs. Mr. Barrow, the African traveler, saw a locust migration covering two thousand square miles, and blown on the beach, a bank of the insects four feet high and fifty miles long. In this country Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado have suffered most from the locust pest. In Nebraska on one occasion a migration hid the sun for three days.



If the ordinary gramophone can be heard in a hall the size of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, or over two miles on the water,

A Giant Voice. imagine a talking machine that shouts—bellows like a giant; that is, six (or more) times as loud as the ordinary gramophone. Mr. Berliner, who invented the gramophone, now presents us with the multiphone, which is a number of gramophones all speaking the same “piece” at the same time. The ‘phones stand in a row, and are run by a strap connected with a single motor. The strap wheels are sprockets, and turn evenly and noiselessly. Twenty ‘phones could be used at once as well as six. Wouldn’t it be queer to say something in a machine and hear it again twenty times as loud? A person would be likely

to run away in fright at his own voice. We are busy over stamps and coins and minerals and eggs, yet how few of us who are not in the 'phone business are collecting *voices*? Seems to me I would rather own voices than autographs or death masks. Wouldn't you?



A government scientist at Washington says the time is not far distant when there will be a natural bridge from Alaska to Asia. The Aleutian Islands reach from Bristol Bay, Alaska, clear across the Kamtchatka Sea to Asia, in the form of a bow bent southernward. That is, the chain is complete providing a few Russian islands are counted part of the Aleutian group. All the islands of the archipelago are steadily rising, for the earth's crust is folding up, and they dot the line of the fold. After a while the bridge will be complete, and lightning expresses can whirl across perhaps one thousand six hundred miles of "pan-handle"—unless flying machines are in use. So while we are struggling in the Philippines, Dame Nature is kindly presenting Uncle Sam with the longest bridge in the world. What is more, she is adding to our territory day by day. The great Yukon is ever bringing vast quantities of sand and stone to the western shore of Alaska, the resulting shallows in many places preventing vessels from coming to land. Some day these shallows will be filled up with *débris*, and so on. This is certainly the most satisfactory way of adding territory to the United States.

The Longest Bridge in the World.

Where the Caribbean Breaks.

NINETEENTH TRAVEL PAPER.

IMPROVING CATTLE—WHERE DOES THE SILVER GO?—
INDEPENDENT LABORERS—BLACK AGAINST BROWN.

ON the way to Annotto Bay the great resources of the north shore are more apparent than at any other place. The road leads due south from the sea for a few miles into the interior; there it branches off at a right angle and again parallels the sea. This gives observers the opportunity of seeing a vast area, and a bird's-eye view takes in many miles.



All the land is available for cultivation, or grazing. In this section some proprietors are trying to improve the cattle, and have at considerable expense imported blooded bulls.

Horse racing is the leading public amusement, and near here is a stud from which horses are sent to run at the Kingston yearly races. The Jamaican horse is small, and, compared with the average American horse, is undersized. American harness seldom fits, and generally needs to be shortened by local saddlers. They take advantage of the situation. The imported, with the cost of alterations, is dear.

A few planters tried using American horses, but the experiment was a failure. They cannot stand the heat, are wholly unable to take their own bodies over the steep hills without giving out, and cannot draw loads. The quantity of food they require to keep

them in condition is much greater than the small Island horses require. These work hard and grow fat on less corn than imported horses require when idle in the stables.

An excellent living can be made by any reputable veterinary surgeon who settles in Kingston, for there is constant call for skilled aid when horses and cattle are "down."

As we move past Llanrumney, Moore Hall, Orange Hill, and Agualta Vale, we find ruins of several cane mills. For long distances there may not be a mortal visible. As the buggy marks off the miles, the traveler's thoughts revert to Morgan, the freebooter, and Captain Kidd, and a longing for home and a seat at the fireside arises within him.

It is singular what immunity from murder and outrage Jamaica enjoys. Probably its isolated position and infrequent communication with other lands have much to do with this desirable state of affairs.

What becomes of the large quantity of silver paid to the natives weekly it is hard to tell. The bank managers are ignorant on the subject, and the merchants do not know. The generally accepted theory is that the treasure is secreted in the earth. Most natives travel on bare feet; so it could not be stowed away in stockings.

The ride to Annotto Bay proves that the average native is very well off. His wants are few and easily supplied. A few shillings per week at most are all that is needed to keep him in comfort. Meat is a luxury he does not indulge in very often. A loaf, called a "bread," suffices to keep him from hunger,

and if he wishes an extra good meal, he supplements this with a tin of sardines or Chicago corned beef. A bottle of beer is sometimes added. He has all manner of bread-kind at command, and yam or plantain to him is a satisfying portion. Many own small parcels of land, from a half to a score of acres in extent, and raise enough provisions for their needs. In some spots tobacco is cultivated, for which there is a larger demand from Kingston manufacturers than can be met.

The time of a small "landed proprietor" is largely taken up in attending to his own cultivation. One cannot therefore blame him unduly if he refuses to work for white persons when called upon. He is as independent as anyone can be. Even when he decides to work, he does largely as he pleases. *Insolence* is his weapon. He uses his tongue freely, and, if silenced, takes it out in muttering, or malignant glances, calculated to terrify timid ones. This habit has had a baleful effect, for many a considerate foreigner who, on arrival in Jamaica, felt kindly toward the natives, and intended to help them, has by the insolence and independence of many been turned into a taskmaster. This class is hardly likely to prove a desirable acquisition to Uncle Sam's family if annexation ever becomes a reality.

One may do all he can to treat the laborers well, but they will begin to sulk, dawdle over their work, and at last drop it altogether. On inquiring the cause you will often find that they have misunderstood a simple, well-meant remark, and construed it into an insult. They seem to be eager to take offense.

The men of Annotto Bay district are particularly independent, and do much as they please. The constabulary are not able to cope with them. Brawls take place aboard ship, and in the street, under the eyes of the colored constables. One is startled to observe how indifferent to rows these paid guardians of the peace are, and how slow to respond to calls for help. No doubt the English Inspector-General and sub-officers do the best they can with the poor material at command, but there is great need for improvement.

Policemen naturally side more with those of their own color than with aliens. Therefore constables are only kept in a given district for a short time.

(Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.)



A LARGE number of Bound Part X History of Our Own Times is ready for immediate distribution. Announcements of these reference books appear from time to time in order that subscribers may be reminded of their existence. The stock of earlier parts is running low. After they have been sold no copies can be furnished at any price. A second edition was printed, but the plates will not be available for a third edition.

The combination offers made in the coupons will enable subscribers and others to order one or more parts. Their value increases every month as the stir-

ring events of which they treat become more and more indistinct. It would be very difficult, if not quite impossible, to obtain an unbroken file of newspapers since 1896, and who would wish to wade through hundreds of pages in search of some special information? But the important things about which you wish to refresh your memory may be found in a few minutes by referring to *The Little Newspaper* in bound form. Order in time, to avoid possible disappointment.



The Great Round World Reference Atlas has sold very well at 25 cents, postage paid. In moving to its present enlarged quarters *THE GREAT ROUND WORLD* found a large supply of this Atlas on hand. To effect a speedy sale it to-day reduces the price to 15 cents, postage paid. The Atlas contains 1898 maps by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh, specially prepared for ready reference, and most valuable for tracing current events geographically. It can be rolled and conveniently carried to club meetings, school, and other places where maps need to be consulted. Two of these maps will be given, while they last, as a premium for one new subscription.



This number of *THE GREAT ROUND WORLD* will be read by very many who are not subscribers. The subscription price in the United States is \$1.50 a year of 52 weekly numbers. (Foreign, \$2.50.) We pay postage. Back numbers (loose or in book form) since Nov. 11, 1896, can be had on request. Address, The Great Round World Co., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.



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ONE of the principal features of The Little Newspaper is its presentation of news in *condensed* form, in order that men and women, however *busy* they may be, will turn to its pages with keen relish.

It is far easier to fill a *large* paper with interesting items than to so *condense* the world's news as to bring it within thirty-two pages of this size. The sifting and condensing require experience and very careful work, in order that proper proportions may exist, and that boys and girls may also be able to comprehend difficult subjects when treated in few words.

This summer THE GREAT ROUND WORLD contains eight pages more text than ever appeared during its career. The management believes that these extra eight pages are very widely appreciated. But the letter which follows indicates that some friends are too busy to devote even an hour a week to its perusal :

I regret that I cannot renew my subscription. I have only one reason, and that is I cannot find time to read it. My trial subscription has convinced me that you deserve great compliment and support. I append a clipping which may have a significant meaning for you. I hope it will prove of value to you, and remain your sincere well-wisher, —."

This is the clipping to which the letter refers :

Miss O'Shea, of Wisconsin University, wants a newspaper for schoolroom use. It must contain all the news fit for children to read, must tell it in a way to interest them, and must be a model of pure English.

That suggests that there is a demand for a boys' and girls' newspaper.

To the thousands of teachers of America THE GREAT ROUND WORLD sends greetings. It believes that it meets the conditions above stated in every respect, and hopes to be found in many more schools when the fall term opens. In a number of schools it has been adopted as a supplementary reader. In Montana it has been officially adopted as a text-book for the public schools. Three counties in California have adopted it for the same purpose.



THERE is not very much to tell in regard to Cuba. The whole situation might be summed up by saying that progress is being made.

The payment of the troops has turned out much more satisfactorily than it at first promised to do, but unfortunately there has been a vast amount of discontent and bickering. Accusations have been made that the army lists furnished were
In Cuba. not correct, and that many honest soldiers have thus been deprived of their pittance.

The Cubans evidently do not like the occupation of their island, and they feel little gratitude toward us for liberating them from Spanish rule. They think that we should have acted earlier if we intended to act at all, and they were under the impression that as soon as the Spaniards were cleared off the island we should clear off too, and leave them to the

enjoyment of their freedom. It seems impossible for them to realize that before they can be left to themselves they must be taught how to care for themselves and their cities, and also be made to understand the difference between liberty and license. Were we to leave them now to their own devices, they would continue the old Spanish system of oppression, and the country would be in as bad and possibly a worse condition than ever. It is but natural that our strict military rule should be distasteful to them, and that they should at present dislike us as thoroughly as they did the Spaniards; but it is to be hoped that in time, with a wise and firm rule, they may come to understand that we have been doing our best for them, and that they will relax their hostile attitude toward us. The inhabitants are being gradually induced to work in the fields, and many of the discharged soldiers are now cultivating tobacco. The tobacco crop promises well, but the cane fields are still barren and desolate. The reason for this is that it will take considerable money to put the cane crops on their old footing, and there are no funds forthcoming for the work.

Taking one thing with another, however, the conditions in Cuba may be considered favorable when the length and cruelty of the war are taken into consideration, and the few months that have intervened since its close. A proof that matters are gradually improving is offered by the fact that Spain has established a consular system in Cuba, the Spanish Consul-General having been presented to Governor Brooke on July 8.

In spite of all the efforts of the Military Governor, Colonel Leonard Wood, a severe epidemic of yellow fever has broken out in Santiago. A strict quarantine has been established, and vigorous efforts will be made to stamp out the disease. Happily for humanity, the germ which causes this dreadful scourge has been discovered by an Italian professor named Giuseppe Sanarelli, who as soon as he was assured of the accuracy of his discovery set about to find a cure for the disease. The plan he adopted was similar to that employed in the treatment of smallpox. He endeavored to obtain matter which could be injected into the veins of the sufferers, and thereby arrest and cure the fever.

The importance of this discovery can only be realized when we remember that every year our Southern cities are visited with this scourge, that in Cuba it has amounted to an annual plague, and that it is a regular visitor to all tropical countries. Yellow fever is one of the deadliest of all fevers, and many who are attacked by it do not live to tell the tale of their sufferings. The success of Sanarelli's remedy, if it proves to be real, will mean such good to tropical countries as Sir William Jenner's vaccination method to prevent smallpox meant to Europe.

Dr. A. H. Doty, the Health Officer of the Port of New York, has worked faithfully along the same lines as the Italian professor, and has great faith in the success of the discovery. He succeeded in producing a serum here (serum is the name of the material that is injected into the veins), and has used

it with success on a yellow fever patient who came under his care.



President McKinley is having a loving cup made which he intends to present to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, in recognition of his friendly services in arranging the peace with Spain. It is to be a handsome cup, supported on a pedestal of three American eagles, and will have three handles, which will be decorated with the arms of France, Spain, and the United States.

**Loving Cup to M.
Cambon.**



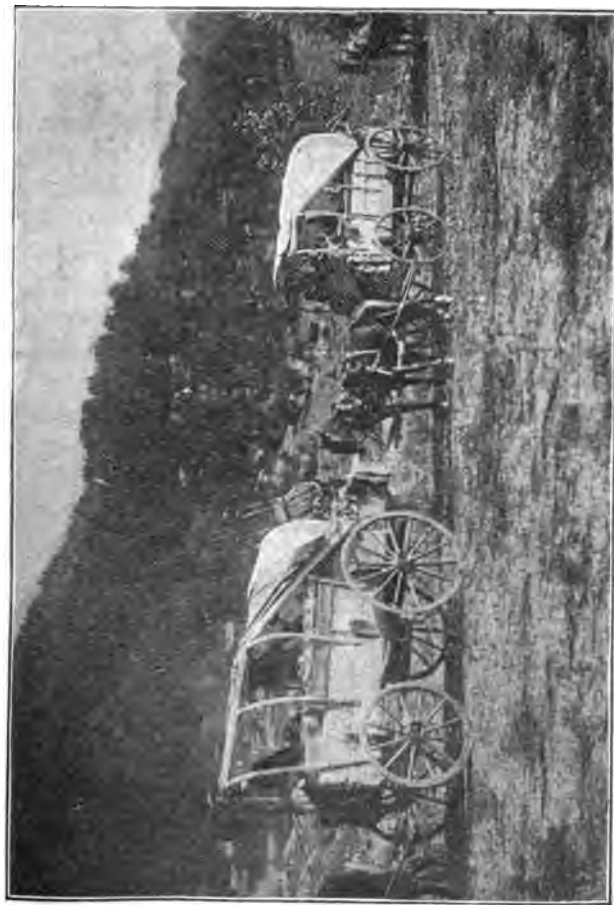
Cablegrams from Madrid stated that the conduct of Admiral Cervera and the officers of the fleet which was sunk at Santiago had been investigated by a court-martial. It was at first stated that they had been acquitted, but it now appears that they were not actually acquitted, but were released, and judgment had been postponed. This amounts to very much the same thing as a release, but will put the men on their good behavior for a while.

**The Trial of
Admiral Cervera.**



News has been received of the death of the Czarevitch (zarevich), or heir-apparent to the throne of Russia. The Czarevitch, who was the Grand Duke George of Russia, was the brother of the present Czar. He had always been an invalid, and it was never expected that he would come to the throne; but, never-

**Death of the
Czarevitch.**



PRAIRIE SCHOONERS.

These are fast vanishing before the "iron horse." Formerly they were a very important factor in the development of the West.

theless, his death was a great shock to his family. He suffered from consumption, and had gone into the mountains for the sake of the air. The story goes that he was riding an automobile along the rough mountain roads and the jolting was too much for him and brought on a hemorrhage, from which he died in the road, with no one to help him but a peasant woman who was passing, and realized that he was a very sick man.

The loss of the Grand Duke George makes the Czar's next brother, the Grand Duke Michael, the heir. This is not the duke Michael who is supposed to be opposed to the kind and generous policy which the Czar has instituted, and who is reported to be at the bottom of the Finnish troubles (see vol. III, parts IX and X, pages 433, 720, and 769) but is a young man who is not yet twenty-one years old. This prince is an amiable lad, and is much liked in Europe. He was on a visit to the Prince of Wales in England when his brother's death occurred. The duke Michael who is so unpopular with the progressive party in Russia is a great uncle of the Czar, and believes in ruling the kingdom in the old-fashioned autocratic way, which made the emperors of Russia the most hated sovereigns in Europe.

The reason why the Czar's brother's and not his own children are the heirs to his throne is because his three little ones are girls, and according to the present laws of Russia the crown will go to the next direct heir in the male line, and can only revert to a woman in case all the male heirs are dead and there is no other member of the family available. This

seems somewhat extraordinary when we recollect that Russia had an Empress in Catharine II who was the greatest ruler of her time, and one of the best that Russia ever had. The law was made in 1797, and under it the daughters of the Czar cannot inherit the throne. The third of the Czar's daughters was born a few weeks ago, and it is said that the royal father was bitterly disappointed that the baby is not a boy.



Our Consul-General in St. Petersburg reports that Russia has at last decided to drop the Julian Calendar, and adopt the Gregorian, which means that she will have to push her year twelve days ahead.

The Russian Calendar to be Changed.

As soon as people became civilized the necessity for divisions of time became apparent to them, and thus the periods called days, weeks, months, and years which we use to-day were arranged.

The earliest plan was to calculate time by the phases of the moon, and the year, from being so many moons long, gradually became so many months long. The wise men then calculated how many moons it took to carry the year round from winter to winter, and decided that it took twelve. This arrangement, as we know to-day, was wrong, and in using it the year was cut short of a certain number of days, for though we keep the old form of twelve months, we all know that our year, which contains fifty-two weeks, is composed of thirteen revolutions of the moon, or lunar months.

The ancient Romans, under the guidance of Romulus, used a calendar of ten months, but Numa

Pompilius finding that this was incorrect, changed the number of months to twelve. Considerable confusion reigned until the time of Julius Cæsar, who established what is known as the Julian Calendar, which gave to the year three hundred and sixty-five days, which were divided into twelve months.

The length of a year is the time it takes the earth to pass from one given spot in its journey around the sun and return to it again. According to present calculations it takes 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds longer than was calculated in Julius Cæsar's time, and as a consequence every year of the Julian Calendar the world lost a portion of a day by this miscalculation.

In 1582 Pope Gregory III corrected this mistake, and prepared the new calendar, which was immediately adopted by France, Italy, Spain, Denmark, and Portugal. This calendar gave the year its full length, and as it was found that the world was then ten days behind the proper time, the Pope issued a decree that the 5th of October, 1582, should be called the 15th, and in obedience to his wishes the arrangement was immediately adopted by all Catholic countries. Holland, however, preferred to take the matter more slowly, and dropped one day a year until the right number had been made up.

England resisted the change until 1751, by which time eleven days had been lost. It was then that an Act of Parliament was offered by Lord Chesterfield, who proposed that the new calendar should be adopted, and the change made in September, when the 3d of the month should be called the 14th. The difference

in the foreign and English calendar had by that time been found such a nuisance in conducting mercantile transactions that the English were delighted to make the change; the Act was passed and became a law. Many amusing stories are told of the change. It seems that some mischievous agitators persuaded the ignorant that Parliament was cheating them out of eleven days in which they could have earned wages and made a profit, and it was actually made a political issue, and caused riots and disturbances.

The Russians and Greeks have never consented to the change, but the progress Russia is making and the increase of her commercial relations have convinced her that the change is necessary if only for mercantile reasons, as all notes and bills of lading between other countries and Russia have to bear two dates, the old-style calendar and the new style. Innumerable mistakes and troubles arose in consequence.

Russia has delayed matters until she is now twelve days behind the times, but it is announced that a commission of sixteen members has been appointed to arrange the details of the change, which is to go into effect January 1, 1901.

It has not yet been decided in what manner the change will be made.

Greece also uses the old-style calendar, but it is more than probable that she, too, will now come into line with the other European nations.



The situation in Finland has not improved. The constitution under which the Finns are governed,

**The Fate of
Finland.**

which the Czar took an oath to observe when he came to the throne, has been outrageously violated by the new law in regard to the levying of a larger army, and the drafting of the Finnish soldiers for service in Russia, while their places at home are filled by Russians.

The protest of the Finns against this violation of their rights had the sympathy of lovers of justice throughout Europe, and when the Czar refused to see the delegation of Finns who traveled to St. Petersburg for the purpose of obtaining an audience and explaining their wrongs to him, leaders in thought, statesmanship, and letters throughout Europe decided to gather together and prepare an address to the Czar which should be presented by some of the most famous men in their ranks.

The plan was accordingly carried out, and the address carried to St. Petersburg by men whose names should have secured for them a hearing, whatever their undertaking might be. But their efforts were fruitless. The Czar treated them in the same manner as he had treated the deputation from Finland, and firmly refused to grant the audience they desired, nor would he receive the address they had prepared.

Although he refused to see the deputation, Nicholas II probably felt that men of such importance as those who sought the interview with him could not be put aside without some explanation, and consequently issued an announcement concerning his views on the Finnish question. This rescript should bring some comfort to the unfortunate Finns, if they regard the

Czar as a man of his word, as he has certainly been up to this time.

The Czar announced that at the time he ascended the throne he undertook the sacred duty of watching over the welfare of all the people under his rule, and that he therefore deemed it advisable to preserve to Finland the special rights which had been conferred on her by his forefathers. His Imperial Majesty further stated that the Finnish Diet had not understood the orders in regard to the army.

Last February, when the Finns first rebelled against the new orders, the Czar issued a manifesto in which he announced to the people of Finland that, while according to the constitution he could not change old laws or make new ones without the consent of the Diet, this rule only applied in so far as the laws concerned Finland alone. When it was a matter that also concerned the affairs of the whole of Russia his will would be absolute. The Finns immediately gave up all hope, and insisted that this was merely the Czar's way of announcing to them that henceforth they would not have any voice whatever in their own affairs.

In the announcement made by the Czar after his refusal to accept the address, he mentioned the matter of the manifesto, and declared that in uttering it he had merely stated once more the exact connection which existed between the Grand Duchy of Finland and the Russian Empire.

It may therefore be that the Finns are needlessly alarmed. However this may be, the young men of the country are leaving Finland in vast numbers, pre-

ferring to emigrate rather than be forced to submit to the rule of the Czar.



There is much interest in London over the arrival of Mr. Karl Neufeld, a German who was taken prisoner by the Mahdi, and who, it is said, was present when Khartum fell, and if not actually a witness to the death of General Gordon, at least knew how he was killed.

**A Late Prisoner of
the Mahdi in
London.**

Mr. Neufeld is being made much of in all the London drawing-rooms, but has not yet told the story which all England is so anxious to hear. This is a practical and businesslike age, and when it was announced that Karl Neufeld was to return to civilization, bringing with him the longed-for story of the fall of Khartum and Gordon's death, a publishing house bought the story ere it had time to pass Mr. Neufeld's lips. He is under contract with the house not to tell his tale to any reporters or interviewers until after it has appeared in print. Banking on the intense anxiety there is to hear the truth about that dreadful tragedy in the Sudan, the publishers expect to reap a fine reward from their scheme.

Mr. Neufeld is allowed to give out certain facts in regard to himself and his own life, but these have all been carefully contrived to whet the public appetite, instead of satisfying its curiosity.

It will be remembered that this plan was adopted in this country when a minister from abroad lectured here. Fearing that free preaching would diminish lecture receipts, he consented to an arrangement by

which he only preached three or four times during a number of months, but lectured nightly and sometimes twice a day for an admission price which averaged one dollar per ticket. This advertising scheme is not therefore new.



An interesting case has come up in the London courts. It is in reference to a famous jewel known as the Hope diamond.

The Hope Diamond.

You are probably aware that in those countries where estates are entailed, and property passes from father to son, there are also certain jewels, pictures, pieces of plate, etc., which are called heirlooms, and are included in the estate, passing with the lands from the present owner of the estates to the next heir. The jewels are known as family jewels. All the great families of England possess their family jewels, consisting of sets of pearls, emeralds, diamonds, etc. These ornaments are kept at the banker's, and only brought out on state occasions, when ladies can wear their tiaras, and their wonderful necklaces, girdles, and strings of jewels. It is the pride of the owners of these estates to add some gem or gems to the family jewels, and some of the collections contain stones of almost priceless value, which are famous all the world over.

Among these gems is the one which is known as the Hope diamond. This is a very large stone, of a bright blue color, and to this it owes its celebrity, for blue diamonds are very rare indeed. It is supposed that this gem is a part of a wonderful blue diamond which belonged to the French crown jewels. At the

time of the French Revolution the diamond which was then known as the Tavernier diamond disappeared and was never heard of again. Nearly forty years later the Hope diamond appeared on the scene, and later still a smaller blue diamond which matched the Hope so perfectly in color, that it gave rise to the belief that the Hope diamond, and the smaller, or Brunswick diamond, had at one time been but one stone, and that the stone was the famous French crown jewel.

This diamond, as you may imagine, has more than a passing interest for the family which owns it. The present possessor is a very extravagant young man, who has run through an immense fortune and is now penniless and a bankrupt. He has sold or mortgaged everything that he possessed with the exception of the Hope diamond, and being in sore straits for money, has lately endeavored to sell that. The value of the jewel is said to be \$125,000, and this sum, as might be supposed, tempted the bankrupt lordling who owned the stone.

When the news came that he intended to sell the diamond, his brother and sister applied to the courts for an order to restrain him from selling heirlooms, or articles which properly should descend to his next heir.

After a careful consideration of the matter the judges decided that the diamond was an heirloom, and as such it could not be sold, its present owner having no rights over the gem except to enjoy it during his lifetime.

Such a decision seems somewhat curious to our American notions.

The 17th of July will long be considered a red-letter day by the Japanese, for on that date she was for the

first time recognized as an equal by
A New Era the great powers of Europe and
for Japan. America. The Japanese Minister in

Washington considered the occasion of so much importance that he declared it to be the turning point in the history not only of Japan, but of the Oriental, or Eastern, countries in general.

This great change was brought about by arranging treaties between Japan and Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States. These treaties swept away methods that have been in vogue for nearly fifty years, and instituted new treaties that are now placed on the same footing as those which exist between any and all of the European countries.

The old treaties were based on the idea that foreigners were not allowed to penetrate into the country any farther than those ports which were named in the agreement, which were known as treaty ports, and in some ports they were only allowed to live in certain parts of the cities belonging to the treaty ports, which were known as the "foreign city" of so and so. This rule is still observed in China, and has always been more closely observed in the Chinese kingdom than in Japan.

In addition to this, the foreigners residing in the Japanese cities were not bound by the laws of Japan, but by those of their own country, and in case of a violation of any of the laws of Japan they could not

be arrested, tried, and punished, but the matter had to be arranged through the agency of the government, which made a formal complaint to the consul of the country to which the offender belonged. It was necessary to prove the case to the consul before he took any action. When he was satisfied of the justice of the claim it was his duty to judge the case according to the laws of the country which he represented.

This was of course very unsatisfactory to the Japanese. As each country had its own laws, and as many complaints became necessary, there were fifteen or sixteen different systems of law under which foreigners were tried for various violations of law. In addition to this annoyance the foreign residents in Japan, not being allowed the same rights and privileges as the natives, declared that they were not subject to the laws of Japan, and in many instances refused to recognize or be bound by them.

The new treaty between Japan and the United States was made as long ago as 1894, but the changes in it were so great that the administration feared to put it into effect at once, preferring to have time to prepare the way for it. It was therefore decided that the treaty should not become binding until July 17, 1899.

The new treaties put an end to the system of treaty ports and the plan of separating foreigners from the rest of the population. From this time forth the whole of Japan, both seacoast and the interior, will be open to foreigners for residential or trade purposes. Under the old system only six important

ports and thirteen minor ones were open for commerce. Under the new system the whole of the rich interior of the country, with its populous cities and wealth of artistic treasures, has been opened to the commerce of the world. Foreigners may live anywhere, engage in any kind of business, and will enjoy the same protection to life and property that is given the Japanese.

In return for these privileges foreigners will be required to observe the laws of Japan, and will be punished for any infringement of them.

The rapid strides that are being made by Japan are startling the less progressive people of Europe. For the first time in her history Japan takes her place in the world as a civilized country, side by side with the great powers who sway the destinies of nations. When we realize that she is the first of the Eastern countries to have done this thing, and that she has earned her present place in about thirty years, her success is all the more remarkable and praiseworthy.

It was not longer ago than 1852 that the attention of the world was called to the horrible cruelties which the Japanese inflicted on sailors who were so unfortunate as to be wrecked on their shores. At that time no foreign vessels were allowed to approach Japan. Trading was carried on with a small island off the coast, and the traders were absolutely forbidden to attempt to visit the mainland. (See vol. I, part V, page 6.)

It was in 1854 that she made her first treaty with any foreign nation, which was arranged for the sole purpose of putting an end to her cruel practice toward

foreign sailors. This treaty was with the United States, and under it two ports were opened to Americans. American consuls were allowed to live in them in order to protect the rights of the traders.

In 1871, but twenty-eight years ago, Japan was still under the feudal system, which the Mikado then abolished. (For Feudal System see vol. I, part V, page 6.) Eighteen years later she established a modern system of government with a parliament. Five years after that she entered into a war with her great rival and enemy, China, and in nine months utterly routed and defeated the greater country.

Since then her progress has been wonderful. Her government sends her best scholars all over the world to acquire the latest knowledge of military and naval manœuvres, the best methods of banking, and most modern methods for conducting mercantile enterprises. Neither money nor thought is being spared to develop and modernize the country so it may stand on equal grounds with its sister nations.

The arranging of these new treaties with all the important powers must be considered the crowning of the ambitions of the Japanese; but it is said that, like wise people, they are not going to be satisfied with their success and rest on their laurels, but will eagerly press forward and make themselves worthy to hold the position which has been granted them.



The floods in Texas have subsided, and the full extent of the damage is becoming known. It is said that the

The Texas Floods. loss of live stock was considerably underestimated, and that as the waters

receded the number of dead cattle and horses discovered was something appalling.

The work of feeding and assisting the sufferers has been carried forward with all possible haste, and has been so well done that the Governor has already established receiving and distributing agents in every district, and the food is being portioned out to the sufferers as quickly as received.

Many of the farmers and planters are putting in seed as the flood recedes in the hope of securing some crops ere the summer is over. The Negroes have been organized into bands of laborers, and are being held at various points with the intention of putting them to work the moment the floods have sufficiently subsided to begin repairing buildings, wharves, bridges, and so forth, which were swept away by the waters.



Considerable annoyance and inconvenience befell the residents of Brooklyn during the past week, in consequence of a strike of the street railway employees. The strike was ordered by the heads of the labor organizations, but failed, owing to the determination of the police.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company endeavored to run cars from its stables, but the cars were attacked by strikers, who threw stones on the tracks, broke the windows of the cars, and badly frightened the passengers.

The police, however, were ready for such an emergency, and the mounted men were called in from all

the outlying districts with instructions to charge the mob whenever it became threatening. There were many conflicts between the police and the rioters, but the horses so aided the police that the mob was kept well in hand and finally controlled. Every day an increasing number of men returned to work, and finally the prospects of success seemed so remote that the leaders decided to call on the employees of the principal surface roads in New York to join in the strike, and compel the masters in Brooklyn to give in to the men by granting their demands.

Wednesday, July 19, was the day fixed for the New York men to strike in sympathy with their Brooklyn brothers. A few men obeyed the dictates of their strike organizer and refused to work. The majority, however, continued to run the cars as usual, and little difficulty ensued.

The cause of the trouble is that the men declare the masters are forcing them to work overtime, and are not obeying the law, which says that not more than ten hours shall constitute a day's work.

The New York men, however, say that their masters keep as close to the ten-hour limit as possible; and when employees are forced to work overtime it is because of accident, not through the orders of the managers of the road.

They therefore feel that they have no real cause for discontent, and have little sympathy with the individual who issued the order to them to quit work.



July 18 was made memorable by the publication of a somewhat extraordinary document, which was called

a "round robin," by the American General Otis and the Press. correspondents with the army in the Philippines, who signed and made it public. This document was sent to the Associated Press, for publication in the various papers which it serves.

The complaint was that General Elwell S. Otis maintained such a rigid censorship of the press that correspondents were not allowed to send what matter they pleased to their papers.

This censorship of the press places all the telegraph lines in the hands of the military authorities, and no correspondent can send any message out of Manila unless it has been submitted to and approved of by the authorities. As the telegraph operators are in the military service, the correspondents cannot get them to receive any communication until they receive the requisite orders to do so from their superiors.

The correspondents said further that the dispatches sent from General Otis were colored so as to give the people of the United States a different idea of the situation from that which was really true. They also claimed that the report of the Filipinos being demoralized and anxious for peace was also exaggerated, and that our people have not been made to realize the determination of the natives to secure their freedom.

When the correspondents had carefully prepared a statement of their grievances they waited on General Otis and laid it before him, asking that the censorship be removed, and they might be allowed to send home what dispatches they pleased.

To this demand General Otis gave a stern and cold

refusal. Nothing daunted, the journalists waited on him again, only to be firmly informed that the commanding officer saw no reason for changing his arrangements in regard to the press.

On hearing this the correspondents became so indignant that they put their objections in the form of a "round robin," which was signed by each. They then sent a trusty messenger to Hong Kong (a five days' trip from Manila) and telegraphed their matter from the latter city, which, being a British possession, was out of the jurisdiction of General Otis. From Hong Kong they could dispatch all the matter they had the money to pay for.

In this dispatch, which was published in all the leading papers, the correspondents stated their hope that the matter would be brought to the attention of the authorities, and that General Otis would be ordered to let them telegraph what they pleased.

It was evidently expected that this complaint would cause an instant upheaval in the camp of General Otis, but President McKinley determined not to take any notice of the affair whatever. The government is well aware that it is not good for the world at large to be informed of all the plans and intentions of a military campaign, and, in the present war, on one or two occasions plans were frustrated by being communicated to the enemy through the papers.

There is a rumor that the correspondents who have complained may be ordered out of Manila, and another that the administration is not altogether satisfied with the way General Otis has been conducting the campaign, and that another commander may be sent out

to the Philippines in his place. It is generally conceded that sufficient progress has not been made in the Philippine campaign, and that, notwithstanding the fact that he did not have a large enough force at his command, General Otis should have brought the rebels to submission by this time.



Agoncillo, who styles himself the President of the Philippine Commission, is in Paris, and declared that the American campaign in the Philippines has not amounted to anything, and that the Filipinos will not yield, but will fight on until they have driven the Americans out of the country.

**What Some
Filipinos Said.**

A former member of the Filipino government which was formed by Aguinaldo (named Isabelo Artacho) declared that Aguinaldo would be very glad to have peace, and does not doubt that the United States will soon be able to suppress the rebellion.



Admiral Dewey is now at Trieste, where he will remain for a time to rest and regain health. It is expected that he will reach here on October 1. He does not seem in a hurry to reach home, and wants to get the benefit of European air and possibly some of its mineral springs.

**Admiral Dewey
at Trieste.**



It was announced on Thursday, July 20, that General Russell A. Alger had resigned his office of Secretary

**The Secretary of
War Resigns.**

of War, and that he would only continue in the Cabinet until August 1. This announcement has not been unexpected. During the war much blame was thrown on General Alger for his conduct of the War Department. The dreadful operations of the Commissary Department and the scandalous way in which the men in camp were treated have made the Secretary very unpopular. At the time of the controversy with General Miles over the beef supplied to the troops it was constantly supposed that Secretary Alger would resign. But he did not.

A few weeks ago it was announced that he had decided to be a candidate for the Senate, and to secure the success of his proposed plans for election he made an alliance which was not viewed with favor considering the government office he occupied. When this was announced several men, prominent in politics, waited on the President and urged him to ask for Secretary Alger's resignation. The President has been his warm personal friend, and was unwilling to do this; he finally brought the matter about (so the story goes) by asking Vice-President Hobart to lay the situation before Secretary Alger and ask him to resign of his own free will.

This plan worked so well that the Secretary sent in his resignation, which was promptly accepted by the President, and in a few days the administration will lose this member of the Cabinet.



It is announced that the trial of ex-Captain Dreyfus (dry-foos) will occur on August 10. There seems to

The Dreyfus Case. be no doubt in the popular mind that the accused will be acquitted.

M. de Beaurepaire, the judge who made so much trouble in the Court of Cassation, announced a short time ago that he had absolute proofs of Dreyfus's guilt, which he would bring forward at the second trial. It now appears that these proofs were merely offered to him as a practical joke, and he is now so afraid of jokers that it is said when the summons to appear at the trial was served on him he cast it aside, thinking it was another practical joke.



A GROUND WASP had killed a big brown spider. A gentleman stood for a moment watching her prepare to carry off her prey. When he moved away she went to his footprint, where the grass was crushed, and cut away a small place. Evidently her hole was beneath. Then she returned, took the measurement of the spider, cut away just the right amount of grass, and descended with the winter provision.

The Wise and the Foolish Wasps.

A mud wasp was too clever for once. She saw two bottles lying side by side, and crawled into one, not noticing the transparent walls at her right. In one bottle she laid her eggs, in the other a nice mess of spiders for her children's meals.

Buzzing with satisfaction, she sealed up the necks of both bottles, little dreaming that her children would come into the world with a delicious dinner in view which they could see, but never have !



A writer to an Edinburgh paper tells a curious story—curious to us ; to him not only curious, but sad.

**What a Hungry
Fungus Did.**

Last August he got together some drawings and manuscript with the intention of placing them in a box for safe-keeping and reference. The papers represented ten years of careful work, the results of which he would soon place before the scientific world. He got a clean box from the grocer and dried it in the sun for two days and by the fire for over a day. He locked up his papers and didn't open the box till the other day. To his horror he found it "full to the lid with a snow white fungus," which his wife thought was wadding. The rolls of plans crumbled to pieces under his fingers ; the hungry fungus had crept into every fold. Drawings on varnished cloth turned to dust when handled, and the wooden rollers to which they were fastened were as pith. A few pieces of tracing cloth were left undevoured, but badly stained. Another writer says a grocer's box is an unsafe safe, for the most thorough drying cannot remove grains of rice and sugar, which are much enjoyed as a first course by hungry fungi.



Among plants there are Sandows aplenty. The common squash is one. It can lift a five-thousand-pound

**A Herculean
Squash.**

weight easily and slowly—and we all know how hard it is to lift heavy weights slowly in the “gym.” The Massachusetts Agricultural College is experimenting with plant force. The President of the College became interested in the subject through reading about an Englishman who one morning found an eighty-pound flagstone lifted out of place. He imagined burglars were plotting against him, and went to the police. The “burglars” turned out to be three giant mushrooms—probably puff balls—which didn’t like to have “bricks” on their heads to keep them from growing. As a first experiment seeds of the mammoth Chili squash were planted in a hothouse, and the growing vine was watched by scientists day and night. The squash was fastened in a harness of iron straps, to which was attached a weighted lever. When the plant had lifted one weight, another was added. On the 21st day of the first month it had lifted 60 pounds; on the 31st day of the third month 5,000 pounds were registered, and an even heavier weight might have been recorded had not the harness broken. If a single squash can exert such a marvelous strength, we are not surprised to know that a plant can lift a tree and split solid granite.



Welsh mountain sheep are more valuable than their lowland neighbors, because they know their own pasture boundaries, never straying beyond them, and teaching their lambs where lies the narrow way. More

**Sheep Trails and the
Road of Death.**

over, they allow no strange sheep to use their particular paths, and knock intruders down the hillside. The Canadian musk ox loves ancestral trails so well that it will always follow them unless Indians repeatedly lie in wait. These road-making sheep are peaceful enough compared to spiders that construct a wonderful "Road of Death." The road is originally a mole trail. The spiders cover its bottom with close-woven web, and arrange at one end a hiding place of web shaped like a cylinder. Seeds fall on the road, which seems to small insects like a pleasant resting and eating place. But their feet are quickly caught in the web strands, the spiders dart forth, and all is over for the "fly."



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

TWENTIETH TRAVEL PAPER.

THE BROWN MAN—MONEY AS A PASSPORT—THE WHITE
MAN'S FUTURE—THE ISLAND PRESS.

THERE is more or less antipathy between the blacks and colored people. The blacks take more kindly to the whites, and usually recognize the great advantage every respectable white man is to a community. These same blacks, however, often despise their colored neighbors, and their feelings are thoroughly reciprocated.



cated. The *colored* man is the disturbing element in Jamaica's politics. If there is dissension at any meeting, election, session of the Parochial Board, or Church celebration, it will be found, nine times out of ten, that the colored man's officiousness has been the cause.

The so-called brown man is often exceedingly well educated. This education is obtained under white teachers, although he may not always be generous enough to admit the fact. The average brown man, even without education, position, or means, and perhaps at the very time of soliciting a favor, undertakes to "patronize" an Englishman or an American. Some are orators, and proclaim their ideas publicly on every possible occasion. Fortunately some pleasing exceptions are found, chiefly among the lower order. The wealthy brown man seldom realizes his true position, and has a mania for thrusting himself into prominence where not wanted. Money carries him into places where it is a passport, and where he, unaided by its golden influence, because of his offensive manners would have the door shut in his face. Some residents go so far as to assert that in coming years one will in vain look for a white man in Jamaica. This is, no doubt, decidedly too extreme a view, but unless more whites migrate thither white influence *must* decline. The colored and black population is constantly increasing. The extension of the Jamaica Railway and the departures of steamers regularly to America are the most potent factors in the retention of influence and power by the whites.

One notices, on scanning the Island newspapers, fierce denunciations of any visitor who undertakes to call attention in print to existing abuses. If an article recites facts destined to injure the Island, it never goes to press. Even if it is fairly mild in tone, it will undergo a severe scrutiny and be changed to suit the popular taste. The press exercises greater power in Jamaica than in many countries, as there are so few papers. Only a few are fearless, independent, and not under the patronage, or control, of some official or creditor. A notable exception at the time of our residence was James Gall's *News Letter*. At the head of his editorial column these lines appeared :

"For the cause that needs assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do. "

Its proprietor was courageous, liked by his friends, abused by his enemies. We do not know whether he is alive or not, but when we knew him he did not lack courage and determination.

Inquiries made of representative foreigners prove that their main object and the goal of their ambition is to make all the money they can in the shortest possible time, then to retire from Jamaica forever, and spend the rest of their days in Europe or America. The missionaries are exceedingly well informed on the situation, and three of the best posted declared that there has been a marked falling off in the white man's influence in the past twenty years.

(Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.)



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PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has chosen the new Secretary of War who is to take the place of General Russell A. Alger, who resigned.

In looking about for a suitable man to fill this most difficult post the President decided that it would be best for him to select an able lawyer, rather than a military man, as the questions most likely to be brought before the War Department at this time would be in reference to our legal position in the colonies. The choice of the executive, therefore, fell on Mr. Elihu Root, who is one of the ablest lawyers in New York city. In a practice of over thirty years Mr. Root has been connected with many of the famous cases which have been in our courts, and has risen to his present eminence through his excellent judgment and accurate knowledge of the law.

Mr. Root will assume his new duties about the first of August. Immediately on accepting the appointment he started for Washington to consult with the President.



The government has expressed its entire approval of the attitude of General Otis toward the press representatives in Manila.

**General Otis and
the Press.**

A statement from Washington declared that the authorities are satisfied that they are receiving full information of all that happens in the Philippines, and have no intention

of sending the commander of our forces there any orders in regard to the censorship of the press.

The story of the "round robin," as told by General Otis, is that when the correspondents waited on him to request that he would no longer have their dispatches altered he replied that the journalists might send anything they pleased over the wire, provided it was nothing calculated to mislead or agitate the public.

This reply was not satisfactory to the newspaper men, who promptly sent off their round robin.

In spite of the fact that the government has upheld General Otis in this matter, it is rumored that the feeling in the Cabinet is against the general, and that a stronger man will be sent to take charge of the campaign when it is reopened after the rainy season ends.

The cavalry force in the Philippines is to be increased to five thousand men. Up to the present moment there have only been four troops of cavalry with our army, but the character of the campaign is extremely exhausting to infantry, and it is felt that better work will be done with cavalry.

A troop of cavalry is composed of from sixty to one hundred men. Eight troops of the Third Cavalry have been ordered to the Philippines, and these have been increased for the occasion from one hundred to one hundred and twenty men.

In the meanwhile the men for the new regiments are being rapidly recruited and forwarded to San Francisco for transportation.

But little is being done to subdue the insurgents. The rainy season makes it impossible to move troops across the country.

The committee appointed to make plans for the reception of Admiral Dewey have fairly well perfected their arrangements, and have announced their program.

**The Reception of
Admiral Dewey.**

The festivities are to occupy two days. On the first day the city authorities are to visit Admiral Dewey at Staten Island, and will conduct him in a grand naval parade up the North River to Grant's Tomb. Then, it is said, there will be a procession up the East River also.

The second day will be devoted to a land parade, when the Admiral will be received at the Battery by the dignitaries of the city and of all the States whose representatives will attend the celebrations. They will then proceed to a reviewing stand, from which the Admiral will review all the troops that agree to join the parade. After this will come the presentation of the sword and the nation's testimonial.

An effort is being made to make the ceremonies last yet one day longer, to conclude with a grand parade of school children; but that has not yet been settled.

Admiral Dewey sent a message from Trieste signifying his willingness to accept the honors offered him, and nothing now remains but for the committees interested to push ahead with their work and be in readiness for October 1, when the Admiral is expected to arrive.

A beautiful triumphal arch has been designed to be thrown across Fifth Avenue at Twenty-fourth Street, that Admiral Dewey may pass under it on his way to the reviewing stand. It will probably be con-

structed of "staff," the material used so largely on the World's Fair Buildings, and which produced such an excellent effect.

The arch is to symbolize the maritime progress of the nation. On its four sides will be figures representing "The Call to Arms," "The Combat," "The Return," and "Peace," and it will be surmounted by a group of four sea-horses drawing a ship, on the prow of which will stand a winged figure of "Victory." In various parts of the arch will be medallion portraits of the nation's naval heroes, from John Paul Jones to Dewey. The president and vice president of the Sculpture Society in presenting the plans for the approval of the committee suggested that after the reception was over the arch should be made in marble and placed in some conspicuous spot in the city.



Admiral Dewey has just filed the papers in a suit against the government to recover the prize-money due him and the officers and men under his command for the vessels captured in Manila Bay.

Dewey's Prize-Money Suit.

The suit is for \$750,000 and is said to be the largest suit ever brought against the government since Admiral Farragut sued to recover his prize-money for the ships captured in the battles of New Orleans and Mobile Bay.

The object of the suit is to prove the value of the ships taken and the strength of the enemy which Dewey engaged. A certain sum is allowed for prize-money when the force engaged is equal to that which

it attacks; but when the enemy is twice as strong as the attacking party the reward is doubled.

This is the point which Admiral Dewey endeavors to make. He asserted that the combined land and sea batteries which he engaged were twice as strong as his own, and that the number of men who fought on the Spanish side was greatly in excess of those under his command.

In addition to this the Admiral lays a claim for prize-money on the sunken ships which have been recovered since the first estimate was made of the money due his fleet.

The papers give a list of the ships whose officers and crews should share in the prize-money.

They are the protected cruisers:

<i>Olympia</i>	.	.	.	Captain Gridley.
<i>Baltimore</i>	.	.	.	" Dyer.
<i>Boston</i>	.	.	.	" Wildes.
<i>Raleigh</i>	.	.	.	" Coghlan.

The gunboats:

<i>Concord</i>	.	.	.	Commander Walker.
<i>Petrel</i>	.	.	.	" Wood.

The revenue cutter:

<i>McCulloch</i>	.	.	.	Captain Hodgeson.
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The supply steamers:

<i>Nanshan</i>	.	.	.
<i>Zaffiro</i>	.	.	.

You will realize from this list that the prize-money will have to be divided among a very large number of men, and for the sake of the brave lads who worked so hard to earn it we must hope that Admiral Dewey will be able to prove his assertion in regard to the strength of the force opposed to him.

Austria has declared herself to be extremely surprised at the attitude we have assumed in regard to the miners who were killed in the riots at Hazleton.

**Austria and the
Hazleton Miners.**

You may not recall the case, and therefore a brief recital of it may be acceptable.

Hazleton is a mining town in the heart of the coal district in Pennsylvania. In September, 1897, the colliers struck on account of the rate of wages, which did not suit them. The strike assumed very serious proportions, and the sheriff was obliged to call together a posse, or body of men sworn to assist him in enforcing the law. All these men were armed.

It was the practice of the strikers—among whom were many Austrian subjects—to proceed from mine to mine, and endeavor to call off any colliers whom they found at work, and in this way the strike became so widespread and threatening that the sheriff found it necessary to increase his posse to ninety men.

On the morning of the trouble, a large band of strikers was proceeding to the collieries at Latimer to call out some men who were reported to be working. The sheriff and his posse met them on the way, and endeavored to read the riot act to them, and make them disperse. A heated argument followed between the leaders of the strikers and the sheriff, and in the course of it he was surrounded by the angry men and forced to his knees.

Realizing that violence was being offered to the representative of the law, the sheriff gave the order to fire, and immediately his deputies fired a volley into the close ranks of the strikers. When the confu-



ADOBE BUILDINGS AND MISSION IN NEW MEXICO.

sion subsided it was found that nearly twenty men had been killed, nearly thirty seriously wounded, and more than forty injured.

The sheriff was arrested for murder, and all the deputies that could be found, were placed on trial with him.

It was proved at the trial that all the rioters were armed, that they were in an excessively ugly mood, and that the action of the sheriff was necessary for his own protection and the upholding of the law. He was therefore acquitted of all guilt in the matter.

Immediately after the trouble had occurred the Austrian consul filed a complaint against the United States and demanded damages for the injury done to its citizens who were among the strikers.

The government replied to the consul that until the sheriff's trial ended it would be impossible to give any definite answer to his complaint.

As soon as the case was tried and the sheriff acquitted the authorities informed the Austrian consul of the verdict, and declined absolutely to be held responsible for the trouble.

In sending the reply the government stated that the Austrian miners had met their death while engaged in breaking the laws of the United States, and therefore the country was in no sense responsible for anything that happened to them.

Austria, however, failed to see this point, and continued to press her claim, which the United States as persistently refused to entertain. Finally, wishing to bring matters to some conclusion, Austria suggested that the United States should submit the whole ques-

tion to arbitration. The government replied that this was quite impossible, as there was nothing to arbitrate, for the Austrian miners had taken the risk of being injured while breaking the laws of the country. Had they lived, they would probably have been arrested and punished for their wrongdoing.

Austria somewhat tartly expressed her surprise that the United States, which had been the first to propose arbitration at The Hague Peace Conference, should be the first to reject it when practically applied to herself.

It would, however, be too much if the United States would first be saddled with the undesirable emigrant anarchists of Europe, and then should have to pay damages because they lost their lives in trying to upset the laws of the country which generously allowed them to land.

It is said that the government considers the incident closed with its refusal to arbitrate, and it is sincerely to be hoped that should Austria endeavor to reopen it, the administration will stand firmly on the ground it has taken, as a warning to future lawbreakers.



The mortal remains of Colonel Ingersoll, whose death occurred on July 21, were conveyed on July 27 to a crematory on Long Island, and cremated the following day. This being a nondenominational paper, no reference will be made to those marked traits which made the dead lawyer widely known. He will not, however, be remembered as a great lawyer, for at the

**Colonel Robert G.
Ingersoll Cremated.**

bar he never achieved a great reputation. But he will be referred to as one who by seductive oratory (which too often was mistaken for logic) deprived men of the only faith they had and gave them nothing in its place. On the bronze urn which contains his ashes is an inscription which translated reads, "The urn guards the ashes; the heart, the memory." On the other face is inscribed merely "Robert G. Ingersoll."



The troubles in the Transvaal are again absorbing public interest through the startling announcement that President Krüger has offered his resignation to the Volksraad, **The Trouble in the Transvaal.** owing to the opposition shown him in his management of the dynamite question.

But a few days ago it seemed as if the whole affair would end peaceably. The Boer government, as you remember, decided to meet the wishes of the Uitlanders by admitting them to citizenship after nine years of residence, and agreed to rearrange the distribution of the seats in the Volksraad so that the Rand, or gold fields, should have more members in the parliament to represent it.

The Uitlanders, however, were extremely disappointed at the offer made by the Boers, and sent dispatches to the British government asking that it would not accept the terms offered, as they were highly unsatisfactory to the foreign residents.

On this becoming known President Krüger advised the parliament to concede another two years, and per-

mit the foreigners to have full rights of citizenship after seven years of naturalization.

This was finally agreed to, and England informally let the Boers understand that the terms would be satisfactory to her, and if the plan were carried out, the matter might be looked upon as settled.

On July 18 the Volksraad adopted the seven years' franchise, and the matter was considered settled.

It was indeed high time that this should be done, for England was making such open and active preparations for war that there could not be any doubt of her intention to get what she wanted by force if she could not get it otherwise. Letters were sent to the various foreign Powers in reference to the shipment of men and arms to South Africa, to which civil replies were made, which said that the Transvaal, being an independent state, the Powers interested in Africa would not have anything to say on the subject.

The United States also decided that it would be wise to look into the matter, and a cruiser was ordered to Delagoa, from which point Admiral Howison proceeded to Pretoria to consult with President Krüger and ascertain how American interests in the Transvaal would be affected in case of a conflict between that country and England. There were rumors that the Boers were bringing pressure to bear on the Americans in the Transvaal to make them promise to take arms against the British in case of an outbreak of war, and it was said many Americans had threatened to become British subjects rather than be forced to do anything that was distasteful to them.

A report was then issued that the British govern-

ment had ordered the regiment known as the British Grenadiers to South Africa. When this was announced everyone felt that the situation was indeed grave, as this body of soldiers is never ordered on foreign service except at times of grave emergency.

The Grenadiers belong to the three regiments of guards which are known as the Household Troops, and are kept exclusively for home service. They are the finest regiments in the British army, and are officered by members of the nobility, or men who belong to the English world of society. The men in the ranks are required to be of a certain height and build, and must possess certain qualifications which shall fit them to belong to these regiments, which are the pride and glory of all British hearts.

The announcement that one of these picked regiments was to be ordered abroad showed everyone conclusively that the war with the Boers, if it came about, was to be one of extermination, and that the little republic would, in such a case, be erased from the map of Africa.

The news that the Boers would give in to the views of England was therefore received with much satisfaction, and the consternation was equally great when it was announced that there was fresh trouble, and that President Krüger had resigned.

The cause of this was the attitude assumed by President Krüger in regard to the dynamite monopoly, which has so long been a thorn in the side of the Uitlanders. It has forced them to pay double the proper price for the dynamite they must have in

order to blast the rock in the gold mines. (See Vol. III, Part X, page 849.)

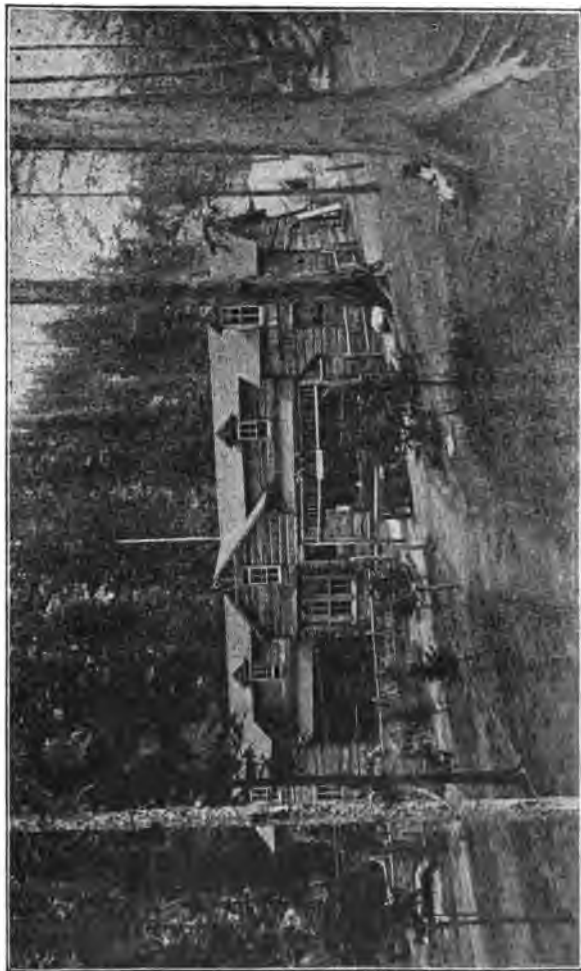
When it became clear to the Uitlanders that the franchise trouble was about to be arranged, they immediately let it be understood that all their troubles might just as well be settled at the same time, and therefore asked for relief on the dynamite question.

A large majority in the Volksraad suggested that the rights which had been voted to the dynamite company should be canceled, and that the manufacture of this explosive should be left open to all comers. A minority of the parliament, however, desired that the government should buy the business of the company, and own the works; but President Krüger differed from both parties, and wanted the matter left just as it was. The entire parliament being against Krüger, it was only natural that some free remarks should be indulged in, which, it is said, so incensed Oom Paul that he declared his intention of resigning if he no longer had the confidence of the Volksraad.

It was rumored that the holders of the dynamite grant had befriended Krüger at the time of the Jameson Raid, and that therefore he felt under obligations to them.

The Volksraad refused to listen to the idea of the President's resignation, and expressed its admiration for and confidence in him, notwithstanding the fact that it was obliged to differ from him on the dynamite question.

The matter still hangs in the balance. The Uitlanders will not be refused, the Volksraad does not want Krüger to resign, and the doughty old man



HALFWAY HOUSE ON THE ROAD TO PIKE'S PEAK, COLORADO.

must have his own way; so the whole South African trouble is stirred up afresh.



The work of the Peace Conference is done, and in spite of the disappointment of the Czar over the refusal of the delegates to consider his plan for the disarmament of nations the effort which he made to bring the conference about led to results far greater than he thought would be reached.

The final meeting of the delegates was arranged for Thursday, July 27, when the representatives of the Powers were to sign a document which contains a statement of the various points which they had agreed upon, and which they will submit to their governments with the recommendation that they be adopted. But several delegates had not received instructions to sign, and a postponement was arranged until the 28th.

The actual results of the conference have been embodied in three resolutions. Two of these relate to the laws which shall govern warfare on land and sea, and are practically of small importance. But the third is one which marks the importance of the conference, and in the eyes of some thinkers shows a vast advance in civilization, and emphasizes the fact that the world is entering upon a new era, an era of peace and humanity, in contrast with the one of cruelty and bloodshed through which it has passed.

This important convention relates to the "peaceful settlement of international disputes." It provides a means whereby the great Powers may settle their quarrels by arbitration instead of war.

Hitherto arbitration has often been regarded as a sign of weakness, if not actual cowardice, and the great Powers have talked in a swaggering sort of way of their honor and the insults that could only be wiped out by blood. Englishwomen have wept because the British government showed a disposition to settle a matter by diplomacy when in their judgment it should have led to a declaration of war.

Now it seems that this old fierce spirit is changing. Modern guns and inventions have made war such a hideous carnage that the clamor for the "satisfaction of honor" has diminished, and the heads of governments hesitate before they send thousands of their countrymen to face the horrors of explosive bullets, smokeless powder, dynamite and Gatling guns, and other terrible armaments that mow men down like grass without giving them a chance to struggle for their lives.

The object of the committee at The Hague Peace Conference has been to make arbitration as *honorable* as possible, and so turn the tables that the dishonor should lie with those who refused the means of reaching a peaceful settlement, and insisted on the carnage of war. And this has been no small result to achieve.

The method suggested for adoption by the Powers, is the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration, to which all nations can submit their quarrels. The treaty, if adopted, will *not force* them to submit their affairs to the court, and will leave them perfectly at liberty to declare war if they prefer; but all the countries signing the treaty will be bound to suggest arbitration, and do what they can to bring the

quarrel before the court of arbitration instead of allowing it to lead to war.

This clause was agreed to by all the delegates except the Americans, who stated that the traditional policy of the United States was not to entangle itself in the political affairs of any foreign state, except where the Monroe Doctrine was endangered by the endeavor of a European state to interfere with the rights and liberties of an American republic. The Americans, therefore, wished to have a clause inserted which covered this matter, and freed the United States from the necessity of mixing in European politics.

This was agreed to by the other delegates, and was in all probability a great relief to them. America is coming so rapidly to the front that they may possibly have feared that we would expect to have our finger in every European pie; the assurance that we meant to mind our own business must have been most welcome to them.

When the conference first assembled one of the delegates declared that, notwithstanding the difficulties that lay in the way of the work, it was, in his estimation, impossible for an assembly of some of the best and most thoughtful minds to adjourn without achieving some great result.

His prophecy has been verified. The result of the conference has been to evolve a plan whereby arbitration will be the recognized means for settling disputes. In case of a quarrel neither of the parties to it will be humiliated by suggesting arbitration instead of war, because this means of settlement will henceforth be the approved method.

As soon as the delegates return to their homes they will present the results of their deliberations to their governments, and it is expected that more than half of the Powers represented will immediately sign the arbitration treaty. The three resolutions adopted by the conference will be left open for adoption by the other Powers until December 31. There is some discussion whether the Powers not represented at the conference shall be allowed to sign and adopt the three resolutions, or whether they shall only be admitted to the benefits to be gained under them by the vote of the other nations. This point still remains undecided.



This seems to be the season for strikes. Although the Brooklyn and New York street railway strike has subsided and peace once more reigns,

The Strikes. the newsboys and messenger boys of the great city have gone on strike. The newsboys refuse to handle the *New York World* and *Journal* (newspapers) unless they are allowed a larger margin of profit, and the messenger boys insist on shorter hours and better pay.

These strikes, while they cause some annoyance and inconvenience, are hardly worthy of serious thought in comparison with the dreadful struggle that is taking place in Cleveland. In that city a street railway strike has assumed such terrible proportions that the strikers have gone to the length of using dynamite to blow up cars with passengers in them. The crews of such cars as are running carry firearms, and only a couple of days ago in a dispute between the strikers

and a conductor the latter shot and killed a young lad. The troops have been called out, many of the residents are fleeing from the city, and a state of anarchy prevails.

When war is brought home to us as closely as that, we can all perceive the benefits of arbitration in various directions.



It is reported that Colonel John Hay, our Secretary of State, announced at a Cabinet meeting that the dispute with Canada over the Alaskan boundary was about to be settled.

**The Alaskan
Boundary Dispute.**

It is of course impossible to say whether the present arrangement can be carried out, as Canada may refuse to agree to the proposed arrangement; but it is certain that Great Britain and the United States are perfectly satisfied.

The arrangement, if made, will only be a temporary one, to last until a permanent treaty can be arranged; but the representatives of Great Britain and the United States are so satisfied with the present plan that they would be willing to make it a permanent one if Canada could be brought into line.

Canada has been the stumbling-block all along. She has been accused of being greedy and grasping, and determined to get all she wanted and give nothing in return.

The trouble has been due to the effort of Canada to secure an outlet from her gold district and to acquire a port for herself on the Lynn Canal, which runs into the heart of Alaska to the foot of the Chilkoot Mountains. The present plan is to give her free entry into

a port at the head of this canal, for which privilege Great Britain will be expected to pay rental. This will enable Canada to avoid all the trouble and annoyance of the United States customs and will be of great advantage to her. It is said that if Canada still refuses to agree to this scheme for the settlement of the Alaskan dispute, England will assert her authority, and insist on its acceptance.



On Monday, July 24, a new commercial treaty was signed with France, by means of which many thousands of dollars will be saved to im-

New Commercial porters.

Treaty with France.

The Dingley Tariff Bill, which so greatly increased the duty on all articles entering these ports, contained a provision which stated that the United States might greatly decrease her duties on certain imported articles, provided the countries which supplied these articles would make similar concessions to American goods. Thanks to the good offices of M. Cambon, a treaty has been prepared under which cotton goods, petroleum, and certain other of our important exports will be admitted into France either entirely free of duty or on the payment of a very small duty, and, in return, a large number of the principal French exports will be admitted here free or on payment of a nominal duty.

The treaty has still to be ratified by the French and United States governments, and it is expected it will go into effect about February next. Our trade with foreign countries is largely on the increase, and it is

now the policy of the government to offer concessions to foreign countries in return for advantages which will increase our own trade.



A leading daily printed what purported to be an interview between its correspondent and Admiral Dewey aboard the flagship *Olympia* in Trieste harbor.

**Alleged Interview
with Dewey.**

The paper stated Admiral Dewey had asserted that our next war will be with Germany and that the recall of Admiral Von Diedrichs from Manila was due to the fact that his time was up; not because of friendliness to the United States. There were other objectionable items.

Such statements must be received with the utmost caution. It is hardly to be supposed that our admiral made such declarations. In fact, if he did, he would be severely disciplined, as our government could not allow any of its servants by indiscreet speech to put in peril our relations with friendly Powers.

The case of Captain Coghlan is yet fresh in our memory, and he was relieved from command of the *Raleigh* for a similar cause. Most likely it will be found that words he never used were put into Admiral Dewey's mouth.



There died on the 28th, in the New York Hospital, a man of strong physique, who was well known along the river front. A stray dog went aboard Captain Bockoven's boat sixteen days before. The captain chased

**Remarkable Case
of Hydrophobia.**

the cur ashore, but was bitten in the hand while doing so. Not until two days before his death did he suffer.

Then he showed himself a real hero while enduring most terrible agony. He was not afraid, and asked the doctors, "Breakers ahead?" Their faces told him there was no hope. The end came shortly thereafter. The value to medical science of this hero's endurance is great. Heretofore it has been usual for patients bitten by animals to go into convulsions at the sight of water, and in that state they could not tell their experiences.

But the brave lighterman had periods of consciousness and was able at intervals to tell what he saw and felt. The record of the symptoms will be very helpful. He saw lights and sparks constantly as the poison worked through his system. Pasteur's treatment was tried, but did not avail, as the patient had waited too long. Vapor baths failed to arrest the disease. As a last resort salt water was injected into the veins, but no improvement occurred.

It is time that dogs were muzzled, so that in this hot weather there will be fewer victims.



There is growing excitement over the races to be sailed this fall between the yacht *Shamrock*, owned by Sir Thomas Lipton, the tea merchant, who is a member of the Royal Irish Yacht Club, and the American yacht *Columbia*, owned by a syndicate headed by Mr. C. Oliver Iselin.

The *Shamrock* was successfully launched from

Thornycroft's yard, on the Thames, and after several races, in which she proved herself a very fast boat, she was taken to the River Clyde and strengthened for crossing the Atlantic. This latest cup challenger was to sail for America on the 1st, and her crew will do their best to beat our boat. They have been promised large rewards if they succeed.

It is likely that the *Shamrock-Columbia* speed trials will prove of the greatest interest. Our people are more and more following the example of their cousins over the ocean by devoting greater attention than ever to recreation.

The increase in the number of holidays here and the recent closing every Saturday for the entire day by a New York dry goods store show that recreation is becoming more popular and that toilers do better work after an outing.

Yacht races will occur in the early fall. If the yachts are not becalmed, we shall doubtless see a struggle that will be long remembered.



The beloved Day of Boys is over for a while, but it is interesting to know that two years ago nearly 27,000,000 pounds of firecrackers were exported from one Chinese province, and this quantity is only a small proportion of the amount actually manufactured in this one place.

How Firecrackers are made. The Chinese love a bang and a boom as much as any American boy, and between gongs and crackers they contrive to arrange many noisy funerals, wed-

dings, and feasts. Chinese crackers, unlike the American product, are not made in great factories, but in houses and small shops. The inner layers of the cracker are the cheapest kind of straw paper. The wrapper is of better quality. Japan supplies fuses made from bamboo; rice paper soaked in buckwheat-flour paste is sometimes used. The peasants make their own gunpowder, at a cost of six cents a pound.

A piece of paper 9x30 inches makes twenty-one "No. 2" crackers. Fuses are twisted from powder-strewn strips of paper one third of an inch wide and 14 inches long. The cracker is rolled in layers over an iron rod. One end is plugged with clay, while into the other powder is dropped through a bamboo tube. The braiding of fuses is done very deftly, as the boy who has the undoing of them well knows. Our Consul-General at Shanghai, who supplied these facts, said that a favorite cracker in China—a rarity here—is the "twice-sounding," in the center of which a piece of clay is inserted. After one chamber has exploded the other follows suit in air.

Some Chinese laundrymen in our neighborhood receive a good deal of hero-worship each Fourth, for the reason that they smilingly give away sundry crackers, and at evening provide a rare treat. They hang a 50-foot string of crackers from a telegraph pole and "let her go." As the banging proceeds, the crowd increases, and the Chinamen chatter and dance,

and look blissful. Incense to the good General Joss is burning in the laundry the while.



There was a time when we believed stories which told how difficult it was to raise canaries in captivity.

**Home Life
for the Canary.**

Now we can contradict these statements with a clear conscience. Taking it for granted that THE GREAT ROUND WORLD people love birds and their ways, we would heartily recommend mating two choice canaries at the earliest opportunity. Place a little sieve in a corner of the cage and line it with linen and cotton. When the birds come, have handy a butter plate of cracker and boiled egg. What a study in home-love and the proper home-feeling our little birds offer! It was not long ago Goldie was sitting on her first set of half a dozen eggs. Two babies grew and flourished and are now living away from mamma in a cottage of their own.

The Little Girl, who but lately went where there is ever a heavenly bird-song, named them Butter Ball and Roly Poly. They feed each other occasionally, in remembrance of their lazy infant days before they were "weaned," but alas! this loving performance is too often followed by a squabble and the pulling of tail-feathers. How like those two brothers (or sisters) you know, and I know! At present is hatching out another brood of six. One ugly youngster has appeared. How the mother can see the remotest possibility of future beauty in that gaping mouth and those bulging eyes and that featherless bit of flesh is more than any of us can make out. This ugly canaryling is

so feeble that he keeps under his mother's breast in company with his unhatched brethren. You should see how important the father is nowadays. He has a robin's strut, and having contracted a cold, his constant "cheep, cheep!" has a hoarse, pompous sound. He carries many meals per day to his patient little wife, whom he fairly stuffs with food, which she in turn passes on to her second firstborn. A bird on eggs is a marvel of self-control. Of all creatures, a bird is the most active. Head bobbing, tail wiggling, feathers twitching—you know how it is. How this little bundle of life can sit quietly, hour after hour, day after day, when the air is sultry, is one of the beautiful mysteries of nature.

The other day at noon, Goldie rose from her eggs, and cooled her feet for a moment in the water-cup. She was about to sit again when the father began to peep and flutter and fairly pushed her from the nest, nor would he let her return for several minutes. He was evidently afraid that her dampened body would cool the eggs.



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

TWENTY-FIRST TRAVEL PAPER.

NEGRO WEDDINGS—DANGER IN CROSSING RIVERS—

WONDERFUL SCENERY—THE GOVERNMENT

BOTANICAL GARDEN.

TOURISTS often see a wedding procession passing by. A Negro wedding is an elaborate affair, and involves



the groom in heavy expenses. Couples are not willing to have a quiet ceremony, at small expense. If so, more marriages might occur. They insist on a large outfit. The outfit must be elaborate and as close an imitation of the "Missis'" as possible. This results in the contracting of debts which weeks of work cannot wipe out. There must, of course, be a satin gown. There must also be six-button gloves and patent-leather "boots," appropriate bonnets, bouquets, and extras. Although on other days one may find the couple walking on bare feet and clad in rags, on their wedding day they are dressed elaborately and ride. Carriages are borrowed from their employers. The wedding over, a large dinner follows, which swells the expense.

Native houses (as the illustrations which have appeared show) are very crude affairs. Many have no foundations and rest on posts. The dwellers live in one or two rooms. This close huddling should cause the government to interfere. Occasionally strong editorials appear in a few papers, calling attention to the disgraceful overcrowding and lack of privacy, but there the agitation ends, and nothing is done to remedy matters. Instead of resulting in reforms, the indignation of those that have the welfare of the people at heart dies away, and after a time they give up, discouraged. It cannot be denied that parents with limited or large means will not allow their children to remain in Jamaica after they reach their tenth

year, because of pernicious influences afloat and the debilitating results of the climate. Not only do white people send their children away from the Island, but they try to *keep them away*. Some young Jamaicans are in offices and stores in New York and Boston, earning scanty salaries, helped by remittances from their parents in Jamaica, who do not wish them to return.

All nature is beautiful in the Island. There are feathered songsters, among them the nightingale. Many of the flowers, although beautiful in color, lack perfume.

There has been marked improvement in the roads leading east. Most streams have been bridged where formerly many lives were sacrificed at the fordings. It is the small, apparently insignificant streams that are the most dangerous to lives and property. The rain soon causes them to rise, and foolish pedestrians, who do not know their depth and are unmindful of the washing out of parts of the river bed, step in, only to be swept to sea, or drowned before they reach the rivers' mouths. In 1890, at the Haughton River crossing, the mail van was swept away. The driver escaped by seizing overhanging branches, but the mules were drowned. Fortunately the van was caught after the flood had subsided, and the letters for America and Europe were dispatched after having been dried. A printed slip was attached which stated the letters had been dried and forwarded by a later steamer. This is very unusual in the history of the post office.

Agualta Vale House is reached after a sharp drive across Long Common. At night this drive, too, is

perilous. No one, unless forced by necessity, attempts to cross the wide Wag Water River, which approaches the sea a little north of this point, unless aided by friendly moonlight. There are quicksands in this river bed, and the fords frequently shift. To guide the traveler poles are planted on either bank, on which are fixed large red discs, which tell where to drive, and the point at which to emerge from the treacherous waters. In this district also tobacco raising is successfully carried on to a limited extent.

A short drive leads to the forks of the road, and the Junction Road to Kingston branches off to the right. No one should leave Jamaica without making the trip to Castleton. It lies along the Junction Road but two and a half hours' drive from this point. Its great beauty easily places it in the front rank, and no more bewitching drive can be found in Jamaica. At no point is the journey monotonous. One regrets that it is so short, longs for more miles to stretch before one, and for daylight to last.

The scenery is wild and grand. Great chasms yawn on either side. Waterfalls and springs heighten the charm. Lovely flowers and (as the illustrations show) numerous varieties of ferns abound. Massive rocks point to some great upheaval of nature in by-gone ages. There are very many turns in the road. As the crow flies the distance would be short, but the constant zigzagging lengthens it greatly. There are hundreds of acres here that have not been touched by agriculturists. There are reports afloat of copper, coal, and other mineral wealth in this region. Mining might prove a profitable operation.

At Castleton, which is the culmination of the hills and mountains passed, the government maintains a Botanical Garden. It is ably managed, and all sorts of agricultural experiments are carried on. Here may be found trees and plants from foreign lands which it is possible to raise. The results of the experiments in the growing of all tested shrubs and trees are recorded and published for the benefit of the community in *The Jamaica Gazette*, which is the official journal of the government.

(*Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.*)



SEVERAL subscribers have been surprised that their paper was stopped. The reason was that no attention was paid to the expiration notices sent. **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD** does not carry any subscriptions after expiration. *If renewals fail to arrive, the names of those who fail to renew are removed from the mailing list with regret.*

It is the custom of many papers and magazines to continue sending a publication after expiration. Many readers do not notify publishers to stop; in this way they become indebted for another year. But that is *not* the plan followed here. **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD** does not give credit. It does not owe anyone a dollar, but pays spot cash for everything. It therefore only asks subscribers to do the same.

It may be well to repeat that on the Thursday prior to expiration of a subscription a yellow notice is mailed inviting a renewal. One week later a red notice is sent stating that the subscription will expire with that week's issue, and that subscribers will "please be kind enough to send remittance for renewal *promptly*, to avoid the delay which will be caused by taking your name off our subscription list and re-entering it."

These notices alone cost nearly four per cent of a year's subscription, and should be all that is required. But, in addition, the number printed on the wrapper tells when a subscription will expire. So everyone has "fair warning."

Some months ago the present management was asked to buy a long-established newspaper. On overhauling its accounts the writer found a large number of subscriptions which that paper had carried from *two to eight years* without receiving a cent! Such policy can only lead to one result, which The Little Newspaper prefers not to invite.

Have you renewed? If not, please do in time.



This number of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD will be read by very many who are not subscribers. The subscription price in the United States is \$1.50 a year of 52 weekly numbers. (Foreign, \$2.50.) We pay postage. Back numbers (loose or in book form) since Nov. 11, 1896, can be had on request. Address, The Great Round World Co., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.



with which is incorporated THE UNIVERSE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING

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AUGUST 10, 1899.

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As the time draws nearer for the trial of ex-Captain Dreyfus at Rennes the government is showing its determination to deal unsparingly with all those who have been discredibly connected with the affair.

M. Bertillon (bairty-yon), who identified the handwriting of the bordereau as that of Dreyfus, has been

dismissed from his position as president of the identification department of the Paris police, on account of having given evidence which misled the government. Dr. Bertillon is the man who invented the famous Bertillon system for the identification of criminals, a system which consists of the taking of minute measurements of various parts of the body. It has been found to be vastly superior to any known system of identifying criminals, for under the old methods desperate characters have been known to change the expression of their faces while being photographed, and have removed marks of identification for the purpose of throwing the police off the track. These old methods are not therefore always to be relied upon. It is however impossible for rogues to change the length of their joints, and the Bertillon method has thus given the police a positive means of recognizing old offenders.

For the discovery and perfection of this system Bertillon was given a government position, and was in high favor with the officials. His disgrace is therefore all the more surprising.

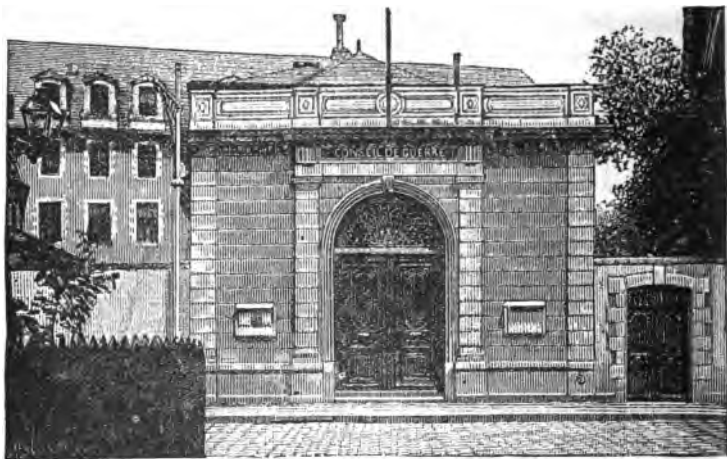
Soon after the dismissal of this official the unfortu-

nate prisoner of Devil's Island recounted the sufferings which he had endured at the hands of his jailers. Among other things it appeared that once when the ex-captain was sick with fever a report was circulated that an attempt was to be made to rescue him. His jailer, M. Deniel, who was director of the prison, immediately caused him to be chained to his bed, and had strong lights burning in the cell during the entire night, which attracted all the insect life around, and rendered the poor, fever-stricken prisoner the prey of swarms of mosquitoes and the hundred and one terrible flying things with which the tropics are afflicted.

This barbarous treatment was continued for two months. Other cruelties were also practiced on the unfortunate man in the hope of making him confess, and now that the truth of the matter has come out M. Deniel has been removed from his position. This official, determined not to be alone in his fall, promptly stated that what he had done had been by the order of the Minister, M. Lebonin. It is rumored that this personage will be proceeded against.

In addition to these persons, Colonel du Paty de Clam has been arrested for his part in the conspiracy against Dreyfus; General Zurlinden, who figured prominently in the case, has been removed from his post as Military Governor of Paris; General Pellieux has been dismissed from his command on account of having forsworn himself in matters concerning Colonel Picquart, and several other less important persons have felt the iron hand of the government. The latest individual to suffer for his attitude toward the case has been General de Negrier, an officer who

served with honor in the German, Algerian, and Chinese wars, and who was on the high road to be made the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces. This general was, however, unwise enough to criticise what he pleased to term the attack of the government on the honor of the army, and to announce that the generals



**EXTERIOR OF AND ENTRANCE TO HALL OF THE COUNCIL OF WAR
IN RENNES, WHERE THE DREYFUS TRIAL WILL TAKE PLACE.**

composing the military tribunal known as the Supreme Council of War—which has control of the affairs of the army—would wait until the day after the new trial of Dreyfus, and then if the government continued to tolerate the attacks on the army, the generals would act.

On learning this the government made inquiries to ascertain if the matter had been correctly reported,

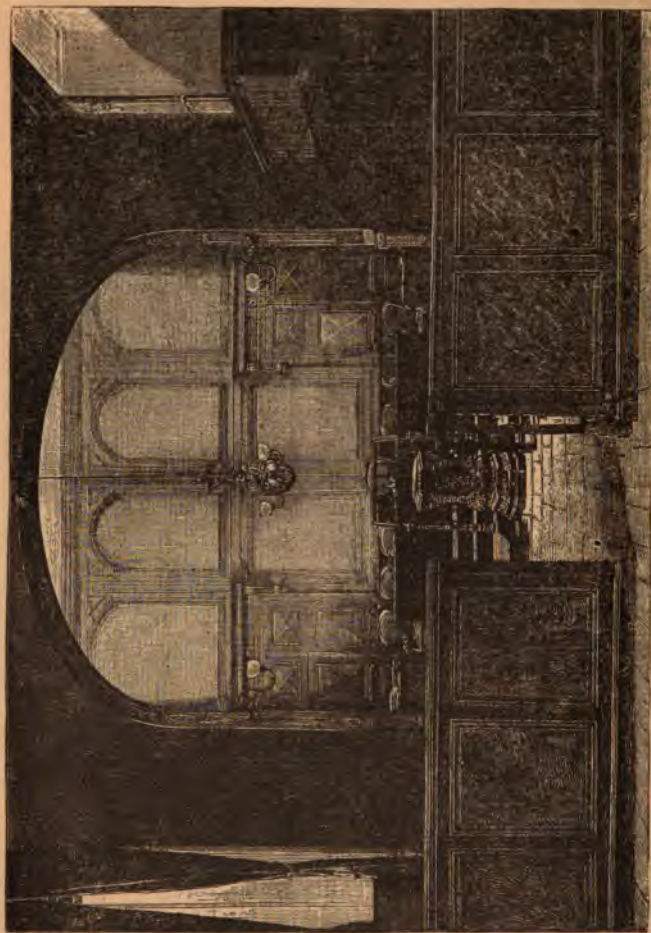
and then removed the general from his high position and reduced him to the rank of an ordinary general on the retired list.

This, with an intimation from the government that all officers who offended in a similar manner would be removed from their commands, has struck a severe blow to the army. By many persons it is supposed to be an unwise move, as the popularity of General de Negrier may cause the overthrow of the government which has disgraced him, and plunge France into fresh trouble.

In the meanwhile the unhappy man who is the innocent cause of all this strife has been carefully going over his case and preparing himself for the coming trial.

When he arrived in France he was entirely unaware of any of the events which had happened, and he had to be informed of all that had happened in the four years during which he had been in prison. The efforts that had been made in his favor, and the sacrifices of Colonel Picquart, the discovery of the plot against him concocted by men whom he had believed to be his best friends, were all pieces of news to him, and the efforts he made to understand the matter and the long hours he spent poring over the papers in his case finally brought on a fever, from which he has happily recovered. Dreyfus now wears the uniform of his rank of an artillery officer, and appears cheerful and confident of the result of the court-martial.

This, as was stated in a previous number, has been fixed for August 10, and preparations have been made to avoid any demonstrations. Fresh police regula-



HALL IN RENNES, FRANCE, IN WHICH THE DREYFUS TRIAL WILL BE HELD.

(The Judges' chairs are in the alcove.)

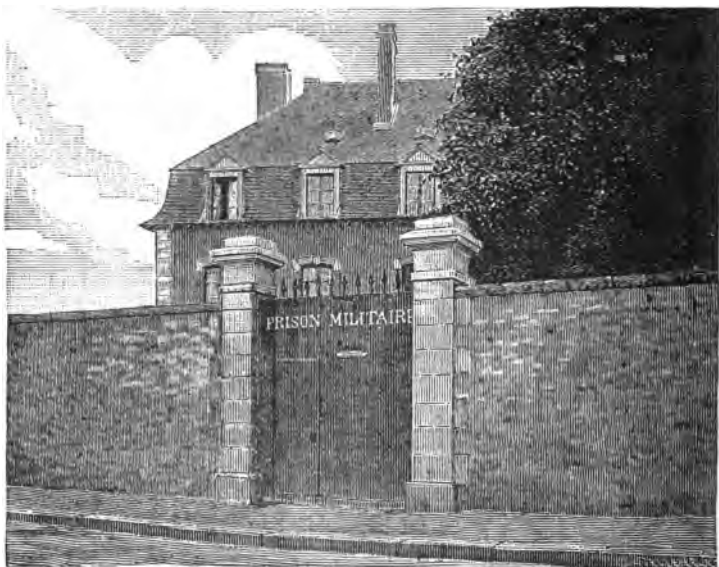
tions have been made, telegraph and telephone wires have been laid to connect the city instantly with other centers, where troops will be held in readiness in case of need. Barriers are being erected in the streets around the building where the Court will hold its sessions (illustrated in this issue), to enable the police to keep any mob at bay, and a passage has been constructed leading from the prisoner's cell to the hall where the Court will sit, so that there may be no trouble or riot in bringing him before the tribunal.

The government has decided to limit the trial to the decision whether the accused man did or did not write the bordereau. This is not satisfactory to Dreyfus, who would like to have every point gone into that he may once and for all time be cleared of having been employed by other governments as a spy upon his own.

The infamous Esterhazy has once more come forward with a confession, in which, for the third time, he asserted that it was he who wrote the famous bordereau and that it was done by order of Colonel Sandherr. He further declared that the document was sent by French agents to the house of the German attaché, Colonel Schwartzkoppen, while he was in Berlin, and was discovered there by the same agents during the attaché's absence, for the sole purpose of convicting Dreyfus. He stated that all the War Office knew the whole plot, and that the forging of the bordereau was considered necessary, as it was evident that some one was giving away the secrets of France to Germany, and it was determined to fasten the guilt on Dreyfus.

Esterhazy insisted that Dreyfus was guilty of the crime for which he has suffered, although innocent of writing the bordereau.

The government will summon this person as a witness in the trial, also the five Ministers of War whom Esterhazy declared knew all the facts of the case.



ENTRANCE TO MILITARY PRISON, RENNES, WHERE DREYFUS
IS AWAITING TRIAL.

Dispatches from the Hawaiian Islands brought the intelligence that there is a terrible eruption of the volcano Manna Loa (Mau-nah low-ah. Au, pronounced like the ow in how). This is one of the most re-

The Eruption of the
Hawaiian Volcano.

markable volcanic cones in the world, the eruptions from its several craters or outlets being greater probably than those of any other known volcano. Its name signifies Great Mountain, and the volcano is 13,760 feet high. It is situated on the island of Hawaii, and with its companion volcano, Kilauea (key-lau-eh-ah), is a constant menace to the inhabitants of the island. Kilauea can hardly be reckoned as a separate volcano, as it is in reality on the southern slope of Mauna Loa. But its periods of activity appear to be independent of the larger mountain, and therefore it is frequently considered as a separate mountain.

The present flow of lava has caused the greatest consternation in Hawaii, as the peak from which it flows is only thirty miles from the prosperous town of Hilo, and ever since the eruption commenced, July 4, the lava has advanced toward the town in a steady stream forty feet wide.

The inhabitants of Hilo have been devising every means in their power to stop this terrible onrushing stream, which threatens to demolish their homes as completely as Vesuvius buried the ancient cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. All kinds of suggestions have been made. Among others is one that dynamite be used to blast a channel for the flow to reach the sea. Thus far all attempts have been put aside as useless and impracticable. As you may well imagine, the inhabitants were in a panic and fled hither and thither without knowing where to take refuge.

A report dated July 23 stated that on the night of July 18 the flow had reached within three miles of

the city, and that the people were completely panic-stricken. On that night, however, the stream, which had then spread until it was nearly a mile wide, broke through its banks and with a sudden rush the greatest flow of the lava was directed slightly away from the town. While the progress still continues toward the town, the course it is now following will take the stream considerably longer to reach the city, and it is hoped that the eruption will have ceased before the stream reaches near enough to do any damage.

There is an old saying among the Hawaiians that the town of Hilo will be three times threatened with destruction, and then wiped out. The three warnings having been already given, and the superstitions among the population are quite persuaded that this will be the end of the place.

The first rumors of the trouble that reached us were brought by the officers of a steamer plying between the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco. Their report was terrifying in the extreme. They declared that after leaving Honolulu the ship ran into a remarkable cross sea, which the sailors attributed to a disturbance of the ocean bed, and having heard the news about the eruption of Mauna Loa and met boats crowded with refugees from Hawaii, the officers at once concluded that the eruption was one of the worst ever known. Seeing a huge umbrella-shaped cloud approaching them from the direction of the mountain, a cloud which enveloped the ship in a bluish vapor that hung around for days, the crew arrived at the conclusion that Mauna Loa had burst, and the island of Hawaii had been swallowed up. They hastened to

impart this terrifying information, and it was several days before the true extent of the disaster could be known.

Many enterprising persons have ascended the mountain as far as they could with safety, and inspected this grand and awful phase of nature. They declared that the eruption is accompanied by a roaring noise which is so great that it can be heard several miles away. The earth is constantly trembling and great stones as big as horses are hurled from the center of the disturbance, the stones being at white heat. Some more adventurous sightseers ascended the mountain until they could



STATUETTE OF DREYFUS BY C. CACCIA.

"I am innocent."

look down into the very heart of the crater, and though the fatigues and hardships of the journey were so great that two of the party became delirious, those who succeeded in reaching the heights declared themselves well rewarded for their trouble.

Their description is almost incredible. They said they saw a lake of fire, in the center of which spouted a fountain of liquid lava and stones, all glowing with the heat and color of a fiery furnace. This fountain rose to a height of three hundred feet, and in falling overlapped the edge of its basin and fell in a stream down the mountain side, forcing the flow which threatened the town of Hilo.

It is to be hoped that the next reports which we receive will record the stoppage of this fearful flow, but the crater of Mauna Loa appears to contain an unlimited supply of the molten rock which flows forth as lava. During the last eruption the flow continued for four months and swept down the side of the mountain until it finally reached the sea, exhibiting the marvelous spectacle of a cascade of living fire falling over a rocky precipice into the ocean, which steamed and seethed as it received the boiling flow.



The British side of the Venezuelan Boundary Case* has been presented before the arbitrators now assembled in Paris, and is generally con-

The Venezuelan Boundary Question. ceded to be weak in the extreme.

The speech made by Sir Richard Webster for the British side is one of the most re-

*For account of dispute, see Vol. III, part X, page 864.

markable ever made in international proceedings. It is said that it will also be a memorable one in the history of such proceedings. Unfortunately it will not be remembered for its brilliancy or wit, but for its length, it having lasted four hours a day for a period of thirteen days.

The speech is said to have been a most careful presentation of the case, and to have been illustrated with quotations from all the papers that have accumulated in the case from its earliest beginnings. In spite of this, or perhaps in consequence of this, the proceedings became so long drawn out as to be very tedious.

A story is told of the proceedings which is somewhat amusing and characteristic. The dignitaries occupied in the matter were all seated in their proper places listening drowsily to Sir Richard Webster's remarks. A solemnity and a peace hung over the room which was fast lulling the lightest minded of the hearers into a gentle doze, when suddenly Justice Brewer, one of the American commissioners, indulged in a jocular remark apropos of some statement made by Sir Richard. At the sound of appreciative chuckles which came from the American element in the room all the sleepers awoke, Sir Richard looked gravely and indignantly over his glasses, and with the air of a scandalized schoolmaster waited until the sounds had died out, and then continued his address without ever deigning to do more than to cast a surprised glance at the American humorist.

The English claim is that a large portion of the territory in dispute was unoccupied land and that

therefore England had the right to occupy and claim it. She also maintains that the Dutch, from whom she purchased her South American territory, had a full title to the disputed land, and were therefore fully able to convey it to England, even if England had not been able to acquire it for herself by right of occupation.

Venezuela, on the other hand, claims that the territory in dispute was actually discovered for Spain by Columbus, and that the first mainland seen by the great discoverer on his third voyage to America was actually at the mouth of the Orinoco River.

To this it was objected that the mere sighting of land was not sufficient to give a valid claim to it, but the counsel for Venezuela made reply that while England had claimed vast tracts of land merely because the Cabots had sighted them, and had not attempted to occupy these same lands for many, many years later, Spain had invariably sent expeditions to take possession of all the lands found for her by her discoverers.

Speaking more at length, Mr. Mallet Prevost denied that the Dutch had any title to the lands, and stated with the fullest conviction that no record of such transaction existed in the papers of the Dutch West Indies Company. The only record to be found, according to his claim, is one which in 1648 gave the Dutch a right to a trading station on the Essequibo (ac-er-key-boh) River which was within the limits of the disputed territory.

As the case proceeds it is felt that the argument in favor of the English claim grows weaker and weaker.

Judge Beekman has handed in his decision in the case of Major Clinton H. Smith of the 71st Regiment, who was charged with cowardice in the face of the enemy.

**The Case of Major
Smith of the 71st
N. Y. Regiment.**

In a previous number (Vol. III, Part X, pages 737 and 749) we gave an account of the affair. We related how the major had denied the charge, and asked that an inquiry be made into his conduct. His request was granted, but the officers who were deputed to make the examination recommended that Governor Roosevelt should call together a regular Examining Board for a further inquiry into the officer's "conduct, moral character, and fitness for service in the National Guard."

This Examining Board is known as the "bouncing board," because it is generally understood that an officer who is called before it is requested to resign or is in some way removed from the service of the National Guard.

When Major Smith heard the decision of the first board of inquiry he entered a protest, and declared that the verdict had been prompted by the Governor's personal malice toward him. He insisted that his conduct at San Juan was justifiable because he had obeyed the orders of the colonel of his regiment. He therefore applied to the courts asking them to restrain the Governor from appointing the Board and demanding that he be restored to duty with his regiment.

The case was argued on May 23, but the Judge reserved his decision, which he did not hand in until July 21. It proved to be unfavorable to Major Smith.

The Judge stated that the courts had no right to restrain the Governor from calling an Examining Board when he considered it necessary. This Board, he declared, was designed to enable the Governor of a State to properly discharge his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia, and he therefore denied the major's petition.

This will be a severe blow to the major's hopes, for while it is in no sense a court-martial which awaits him, there is no doubt that his military career will be cut short.

Those who remember the whole story will probably have little sympathy with the major's woes. General Kent sent orders to the 71st to advance at San Juan. For some reason, that nothing but the charge of cowardice will fully explain, the three senior officers of the regiment absolutely refused to lead the men, but sent word that it was impossible to move. General Kent becoming impatient at finding his orders not carried out, finally sent five regiments of regulars to pass by the 71st and take the honorable position which this regiment had refused to occupy. The unfortunate men in the ranks were forced to stand the humiliation of having the regulars push them aside, of walking over them, and insulting them with jeering cries of "cowards," "volunteers," "tin soldiers," and so forth, until maddened and desperate they broke ranks and rushed into the battle under those of their junior officers who had grit enough to lead them. Having no officers, they joined the ranks of the regiments that were passing them.

The *men* of the 71st made a glorious record for

themselves, for of the whole body only one company remained with the cowardly officers, and these were under the immediate eye of the colonel and senior officers, Colonel Downs, Major Austin, and Major Smith.

The plea of Major Smith is that it would have been a breach of discipline, for which he could have been court-martialed, for him to have taken command of the regiment when his two superior officers were present; but in a moment like that, when the very regiments that passed him must have told him how the rest of the army regarded his colonel's behavior, the right sort of manhood would have prompted him to arrest his two superior officers, and obey the orders of General Kent at all hazards to himself.



In the early beginning of the war (see Vol. II, Part VI, pages 725, 761) there was some trouble in regard to

The Carranza
Letter.

a lieutenant of the Spanish navy named Carranza, who was first of all expelled from this country, and then from Canada, because he was found to be sending information to Spain in regard to our movements; spying on us, in fact.

An interesting story has just come to light in regard to this gentleman, which, if found true, will form the basis of trouble between Spain and Canada.

The actual cause of Lieutenant Carranza and his companion, Señor Dubosc, being ordered to leave Canada was the finding of a letter which he had

written to his government, which, on being translated, was said to contain information about our forts.

The two Spaniards insisted that the letter, which by the way had been stolen from them through the Secret Service Bureau, had been wrongly translated by us for the purpose of arousing the British against them and causing them to be asked to leave Canada. To disprove this statement a copy of the original Spanish letter was sent to Sir (since made Lord) Julian Pauncefote at Washington. This letter was considered sufficient warrant for the Spaniards to be requested to leave British territory, and there the matter rested.

The other day the affair was reopened by the man who professed to have stolen the letter from the house in Montreal which had been hired by the Spaniards.

This man alleged that after he stole the letter he took it to Chief Wilkie, of the United States Secret Service in Washington, who had it translated. It proved to be a perfectly harmless document, but the Chief, determined not to have had all his trouble for nothing, immediately sent for experts, who twisted the writing around until it became the very objectionable letter which was sent to Mr. Day, the then Secretary of State, and by him to Sir Julian Pauncefote, with the request that the Spaniards be ordered out of Canada.

This thief, whose name is George Frederick Bell, stated that he was promised a large reward for his part in the affair, but that he was not paid, and has therefore told the story out of revenge.

1899] President Heureaux Assassinated 1053

Interest in the matter centers in the fact that Lieutenant Carranza always asserted that his original letter was perfectly innocent, and that on their arrival in London, Carranza and his companion, Señor Dubosc, began an action for damages against the Canadian government for expulsion without proper cause.

If Bell's story is true, the Spaniards have a just cause for damages against Canada, while the government of Great Britain will have cause for an equally just suit against the United States for causing it to take action on false information.

The Secret Service Bureau denies the whole story, but the outcome will be highly interesting.



The sad news has reached us that on July 26, General Ulises Heureaux (err-ro), President of the Republic of Santo Domingo, was assassinated. The report of the sad affair is that while the Presi-

The Assassination of the President of San Domingo.

dent and his Administrator of Finance, who were investigating the country's banking system, were passing through a village named Moca, a beggar called from a house and begged alms. When General Heureaux approached him to bestow bounty, he was suddenly shot at from the interior of the house. The President immediately ran toward the street, but ere he could find shelter six more shots were lodged in his body and he fell dead.

General Heureaux was a very remarkable man, and up to his death seemed to have borne a charmed life.

He was a Negro of powerful frame, and an equally powerful mind. He spoke four languages fluently, and was a fine politician and a born ruler, as well as a brave and daring soldier. He rose to his exalted position from that of a humble private in the San Domingo army, and by his rise naturally made many enemies. The attacks on his life were so numerous that he at last became callous about them, and regarded them as part of the price he paid for distinction.

When he came into power the affairs of Santo Domingo were in the greatest confusion. Anarchy and disorder reigned; but when he assumed the reins of government he gradually restored peace and order, and the country under his administration became prosperous and comparatively quiet.

He was elected President in 1882, and re-elected in 1886, when he changed the constitution so that he might succeed himself in the presidency, the term of which, like that of the United States, is a period of four years.

This perpetual presidency naturally stirred up more enmity against him, and a party headed by Don Juan Isidro Jimenez (he-ma-neth) was raised against him for the purpose of ousting Heureaux, and installing Jimenez in the presidential chair. The revolution failed, however, and Heureaux remained firmly lodged in office.

Strangely enough, his death is not attributed to political foes, but to some private scheme of revenge which had nothing to do with politics.

His death has aroused all the slumbering ambitions in the island and there is considerable unrest through

fear of a revolutionary outbreak. Business in the city of San Domingo is suspended and the foreign governments are dispatching ships to take care of their citizens in the republic in case of trouble. The American gunboat *Machias* has already arrived there.

The candidates for the position left vacant by the President's assassination are Jimenez and the Vice President, Wenceslao Figuero (wen-sess-lah-o fee-gay-ro).

A report was circulated that General Maximo Gomez, the famous Cuban general, who you will remember is a native of San Domingo, would be a candidate for the post. This the general indignantly denied, declaring that while he would be glad to see Jimenez made President of the republic, he does not intend to interfere in any way with the affairs of the state.

General Heureaux was buried with military honors in the cathedral at Santiago de los Caballeros (san-tee-ah-go-day-loes ca-war-leer-os). He appears to be universally regretted, and his people feel that by his death they have lost a wise and capable ruler.

Santo Domingo is an island in the West Indies. It occupies the eastern and larger part of the island of Haiti. It was first settled by Spaniards under Columbus in 1492, and the Domingans claim that the bones of the great discoverer still lie in the crypt of the cathedral there, and were never removed to Havana, as the Spaniards declared.

San Domingo formed part of the republic of Haiti from 1803 until 1806, and again from 1822 till 1844, when it was proclaimed a republic and its present constitution was adopted.

While Venezuela has been busy trying to arrange her household matters without the necessity of an open rupture, Guatemala has been just as busily getting up another of those toy revolutions by which the Central American republics seem to keep their blood in circulation.

A Fresh Central American Revolt.

The President of the republic, Don Manuel Estrada Cabrera, having sought to put a large sum of paper money into circulation, his loyal subjects probably suspecting that the scheme was designed more to benefit the President than the republic, rose in revolt, and murder and bloodshed ensued.

The trouble promises to be somewhat serious, however, as the foreign creditors of the government strongly objected to this high-handed interference with the finances. Several of the Powers have dispatched warships to Guatemala with the intention of offering armed interference if a satisfactory settlement is not made with their citizens.



The result of the labors of the Peace Conference has been announced, and the names of the States which signed the various suggestions have been given. As a final act, a review of the proceedings was drawn up and with it a recommendation that future conferences should be held. This was signed by all the delegates to the Conference, but when it came to the signing of the three resolutions which embody the actual results of the conference, some of the most important of the States represented would not sign for the rea-

The Peace Conference.

son that they had not been instructed to do so by their governments, the latter having decided to look more closely into the matter before they committed themselves to any binding act.

The arbitration resolutions, therefore, had only sixteen signers, ten of the representatives declining to affix their names. At the head of the list of non-signers were England, Germany, Austria, China, Italy, and Japan.

This must not be taken to mean that these Powers will not sign, but merely, as previously stated, that the governments intend to discuss the matter more fully before they arrive at a conclusion. The various States will have until December 31 to decide whether they will be parties to the work of the Conference or not. It was arranged that all the governments represented shall be allowed this length of time in which to ratify or reject the conclusions reached at The Hague.

The Conference adjourned on July 29. It marks a distinct advance on the road to universal peace.



On the Monday after the adjournment of the Peace Conference it was announced that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the head of the British delegation to The Hague Conference, had

Sir Julian Pauncefote Made a Peer.

been raised to the peerage. This honor has been conferred on him not alone for the good work he has done at the Conference, but also on account of the good understanding which has been established between England and the United States largely through his influence.

The announcement has caused universal satisfaction, for Sir (now Lord) Julian is a general favorite.



Early in July a report was circulated that ex-King Milan of Serbia had been attacked in the streets of Belgrade and that an attempt had been made to kill him.

**Serbia to the Front
Again.**

Serbia is a small country which lies south of Austria, and north of Turkey. It is one of those troublesome Balkan States which all Europe would like to see abolished, but which are absolutely necessary to the peace of Europe, as they preserve what is known as the balance of power. Every nation in Europe would be delighted to be rid of them, but no one desires to combine them into another great power, and were they to be annexed by Russia, or Austria, or gobbled up by the Turk, they would render their possessor so much stronger than its neighbors that the situation would be unendurable. As a consequence, every chancellery, or cabinet, in Europe is pledged to the preservation of the Balkan provinces in their present state.

A rumor of trouble in these countries always causes beads of perspiration to burst out on the brows of Europe's prime ministers, as any disturbance of the conditions in the Balkan provinces is bound to bring on that dreaded general war in Europe which has long been the nightmare of European diplomats.

Ex-King Milan has been an offense in the eyes of Europe for many years. He was compelled to abdicate in 1889 on account of his differences with his Queen, Natalie. The fact of his assassination stirred

little emotion, as he was a person of little account. His son, Alexander, reigns in his stead.

A week or so after the attack a story came to light that the attempt on the life of ex-King Milan had been instigated by that worthy himself. Hearing this, the government of Austria sent him a pressing invitation to leave Servia with all haste and not venture to return without special permission. It was then feared that something serious might be at the back of the affair, and this has proved to be so true that the boggy of the Balkan provinces is now said to be a nightly disturber of ministerial slumbers.



Mr. Elihu Root took formal charge of the War Department on August 1, and it is to be hoped that all disagreeable affairs in connection with this important bureau are now at an end.

**The New Secretary
of War.**

Ex-Secretary Alger on leaving his post stated that politics had not had anything to do with the appointments of the war, that money had not been misused, and that the department had been conducted to the best of his ability.



 We will pay six cents each for up to 500 copies of our issues of

April 7, 1898, whole No. 74.

July 28, 1898, whole No. 90.

Friends who will sell us these copies will oblige by forwarding at once to The Great Round World Co., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.



WE have, most of us, seen the pneumatic tubes in great city stores through which money is sent enclosed in a cylinder. Now it is proposed to have underground tubes in all the large cities for the sending not only of money, but of mail and merchandise. Mr. Waters, in the *Home Magazine*, wonders how many people know that big tubes carry mail from Manhattan Island to Brooklyn, across the Brooklyn Bridge; that mail received at the Grand Central Depot is forwarded by tube to the General Post Office; that Boston also has pneumatic connection between the new depot and the Post Office; that Philadelphia not only has much the same service, but a spider-web of tubes radiating from the center of town and used mainly for packages. Chicago, London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin are experimenting with these big air guns. Who knows but that the stale joke about a passenger being stuck in a pneumatic tube route under the Atlantic may become a partial fact? After reading of Marconi's invention, we are ready to believe anything. The tube-cylinders, or carriers, in use at the New York Post Office, are eight inches wide, two feet long, and hold, so Mr. Waters says, 600 letters—though this seems a great many. The clerk places the carrier in the machine at the end of the tube and pulls a lever. There is a great rush of air, and when that is over you may be certain the letters are being opened across the river. It is said that 126,350 letters and 20,250 papers are shot over the bridge each day, which means

that each letter and paper is received an hour earlier than it would be if entrusted to mail wagons. In London and Berlin the underground tubes form a star, in Paris and Vienna, a loop. In London 60,000 messages per day are sent through tubes. Some one has proposed laying a pneumatic system under the English Channel, but this plan will probably never come to anything. Mr. Waters thinks it would be pleasant to send messages in one's own handwriting, instead of by telegraph ; to order dry goods and have them on hand in a few moments, though one were three miles from Shopland ; to send books and flowers to friends, and so on. Pretty nearly everyone will agree with Mr. Waters until he says (he hasn't yet), "Jump in and have a ride." Then I am afraid we will all decline.



Rover is a real Scotch collie. How old he is I don't know. As I remember him nine years ago he was just as sober and settled in life as he is at this moment. When Mr. Wynn, **A Dog which Sold Property.**

Rover's master and the land agent for Fernside, was taking about a party of prospective lot purchasers in the early days, Rover was always present. So it was no wonder the dear dog soon learned to feel it his duty to take his master's place in the latter's frequent absence. One day, so the story goes, a man whom we will call the Senator alighted at the Wynn cottage, only to find the agent gone. But Rover was there. He approached the Senator, tail a-wag, and trotted along the road a short distance. Then he stopped, returned, and repeated

the performance. The Senator took the broad hint and followed Rover. Soon an especially desirable lot overlooking the valley was reached. Rover stopped short, wagging his tail. The Senator glanced at a sign nailed to a tree, read the size and price of the lot, went over the property carefully with Rover, and returned with him to the railroad station. At the end of the week Mr. Wynn, who had deeply regretted the fact that he had missed selling the Senator property, was overjoyed to receive a note that read, so I was told, somewhat like this:

MR. CAROLUS H. WYNN,
Fernside, The Catskills, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I want Lot No. — at your own figure. Your very courteous dog showed me every attention on my arrival at Fernside, meeting me at your door and conducting me to the lot that suited me to a T. Like Leonard, in Mrs. Ewing's story, I am "happy in my lot." Kindly give my friend my best wishes and beg him to accept the collar I send by this mail. I am obliged to leave the name-plate blank.

I remain very truly yours, my dear sir, etc.,

July 14, 189—.



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

TWENTY-SECOND TRAVEL PAPER.

AN UNINVITING TAVERN—THE COOLIE IN A STRANGE
LAND—SCOTCH THRIFT—HOW FEVERS COME ON.

SOME attractive cottages have been erected along the Castleton drive for the use of tourists, and within these



"rest houses" the weary traveler may decide to remain prior to retracing his way to Annotto Bay. No one is known to have spoken favorably of this bay, nor is anyone anxious to return to it. Navigators abhor the port, and some refuse to go there for cargo at any figures. Others will only accept a charter on getting an increased price for the risk run. Underwriters demand an extra premium on risks, to and fro. That speaks louder than anything else. The Caribbean breaks here at times with tremendous violence, and vessels are then compelled to "cut and run." The wrecks of five large barks are imbedded in the sands, and tell tales of disaster.

As regards hotel accommodations, the less said the better. There is a so-called tavern which is a curiosity. Its rear looks out upon a swamp, where ducks paddle, and filth has set its seal. The meals are disgusting. The soup is greasy. The ham is ancient. The chicken is leathery, the bread is sour. The bill of fare, alas! is seldom changed. After trying in vain to satisfy hunger's cravings, one is glad to seek oblivion in sleep. Of the tormentors which attack guests, little need be said. Happy indeed are those to whom "tired nature's sweet restorer" comes uncourted, for it is certain the beds do not invite it. They are hard, and the forbidding cotton coverings remind one of the odor from a cemetery vault. At last the breaking of the sea lulls one to rest.

Let not, however, the wretched provision made for

creature comfort lead one into the supposition that Annotto Bay is not a place of importance. Although the hotels in America are barometers of the refinement and wealth of a community, this cannot be said of Jamaica.

The fruit trade here is vast and ever on the increase. The dyewood trade is important, for Annotto Bay wood has a fine reputation in Europe. Cocoa comes in during the season and St. Mary is becoming noted as a cocoa-growing parish, by reason of its shipments. There is a vast territory not settled. It awaits the ax of the pioneer. Liberal harvests will assuredly follow honest and well-directed effort. The peasants do not realize that

"The common things of the common day
Are ringing bells in the far away."

More coolies will be seen in Annotto Bay than at any one point in the Island. Their homes are worse than those of the Negroes. They are floorless, one story in height, and built of a few posts and wild cane, without plaster. There are no chairs, and the interior presents a more forlorn appearance than that of an Irish hut.

When not employed the coolies usually sit outside of their huts. The males wear scanty clothing. Their most important garment is a cotton sheet wrapped several times around the body. They are fond of jewelry. One can hardly find a coolie who does not from infancy wear some sort of a silver ornament. It may be in the form of a ring, or a nose ornament, or bracelets, or a brooch. Among the women anklets are mostly worn. They at times wear on one

limb ten different silver bands. Many of the men make unique rings from gold pieces. An old coolie, with only a few primitive tools and a crude brazier, turns out clever work. If he had modern appliances for chasing and polishing, he could do work of the finest sort.

Coolies were shipped to Jamaica by thousands under the indenture system. This system, although a mild form of slavery, has advantages, for through its medium they are guaranteed protection from starvation. Certainly, at the time when famine is decimating populations in their far-off land, many coolies find Jamaica a goodly country, even though milk and honey do not flow there.

Cocónuts thrive well along this coast, and as we leave Annotto Bay we observe very fine trees at Iter Boreale. They yield extra large nuts, which command good prices. This place is run by a Scotchman. It speaks well for the Scotch character, that wherever an abstemious Scotchman has settled in the Island he has done very well; far better, probably, than he would have done if he had remained at home.

Some heavy bridge construction was done near here and the engineers were troubled on account of the shifting nature of the river bed. Their work was rendered exceedingly tedious also by the rains which did not cease falling for weeks.

Leaving St. Mary Parish, with its richness and hidden treasure, we enter the fertile Parish of Portland. This was the first section which felt the touch of American influence. Evidences of this fact are not lacking.

Two things at once arrest attention, the exceeding beauty of the mountain scenery, and the frequency of showers. It is a joke among the people that in this parish it rains *eight* days in the week. From these frequent showers fever arises. Persons become careless and neglect to carry mackintoshes or umbrellas. They may be driving in an uncovered wagon, or on horseback, when, without warning, a shower falls. Its duration may be brief, but the rain is very "wet," and a pour of five minutes will thoroughly saturate their clothing. Presently the sun appears. Great heat follows, and their clothes begin to dry. Before they are dry another shower falls, arrests the drying process, and leaves the traveler's garments so soaked as to render him a fit subject for fever when the cold night wind blows. If clothes were perfectly dry at all times, and insulated against rain, fevers would seldom develop, and medical men would, in many cases, find their occupation gone.

As we continue the journey Buff Bay appears. This is a small but rather pretty hamlet, and not unlike some of the landing stations along the Hudson.

(Begun in issue March 18. To be concluded in next week's issue.)



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It will please you to know that the alleged interview with Admiral Dewey, in which he was asserted to have said that our next war would be with Germany, has been proved to have been the invention of the man who sent the cablegram.

Those who were in close personal communication with Admiral Dewey at Trieste declared that such interview never took place. Our govern-

The Alleged Interview with Dewey
Referred to on page
1024.

ment had too much confidence in the Admiral to think it necessary to demand an explanation, and the German government also passed the affair over with contemptuous silence. Newspapers should however recollect that they will not add to our credit in the eyes of the world if they continue to invent unfounded statements to which wide publicity is given.



It is reported that the President sent to General Elwell S. Otis an assurance of his confidence in him,

In the Philippines. and of his belief that when the rainy season was over the General would speedily put an end to the rebellion.

An expedition captured the town of Calamba on July 30. Calamba is on Laguna de Bay, which lies to the east of Manila.

It is reported that the troops had to wade through swamps, and were often in mud to their shoulders. Such victories as these must cost more men in fatigue and fever than are actually killed by the enemy, and

to the unmilitary outsider would seem to indicate poor generalship.

There is a report that the Spanish government has offered the rebels three million dollars (Mexican money) for the release of the prisoners still in their hands. This report has not been confirmed, and it is supposed that the United States will have something to say in regard to this scheme of putting money into the hands of the people who are rebelling against us.



Our city fathers have been brewing a lot of trouble for themselves during the past week.

Since the present administration **The New York City Fathers in Trouble** came into power there has been strong opposition among its members to spending the city's money on improvements, and on work that would have been of permanent value to it. The work on the Public Library was opposed on account of the expense, and a claim was made that the former administration had been so extravagant that only by the strictest economy could the affairs of the city be straightened out.

The city fathers, however, went a little too far in their economical crusade, and finally refused to pay just debts which had been contracted. It is this refusal which has plunged them into trouble.

A short while ago bills were presented to the Municipal Assembly for work on the Croton water system, the new Hall of Records, and other public works which were in course of construction, and which according to contract should be paid.

To the consternation of all concerned the Assembly refused to vote for the bond issue necessary for the payment of the bills, and the utmost confusion prevailed.

The creditors of the city were not going to be cheated out of their pay in this bold manner, and though the works had to be stopped for the time being until the matter was adjusted, and many honest men were thrown out of employment in consequence, the contractors determined to enforce their rights and applied to the court for relief.

As a result the court ordered the Assembly to vote for the issuing of the bonds.

The councilmen, however, were under the impression that they were greater than the law, and declared that no judge had the right to tell them how to vote; fourteen of them promptly refused to vote as directed.

As soon as this was learned the court issued an order for their arrest and imprisonment for contempt of its orders. Still sure that they were in the right, and greater than the law, the councilmen put in as a defense that they had the right to vote as they pleased. They were promptly assured that this was not the case; that when the Legislature of the State authorized that certain buildings might be erected, and provided that the payment for these buildings should be by bonds issued at stated times, the Municipal Assembly had no discretion in the matter of voting on the issue. It was pledged to carry out the laws of the State, and as the issue of bonds was ordered by an Act of Legislature, the councilmen's vote was merely a matter of form.

On hearing this all but five of the councilmen has-

tened to purge themselves of their contempt, and to ask the pardon of the court. Five still hold out, and orders have been issued to put them in jail, and they will be subject both to fine and imprisonment.



The Servian troubles seem to be growing more acute. Ex-King Milan, and his son, Alexander, are reported to be as disreputable a pair of monarchs as even the quills of imaginative comic writers have produced.

**The Servian
Troubles.**

They are regarded as spendthrifts and gamblers, and have a list of vices too appalling to contemplate. The only check on their reckless ways is the constitution of Servia, and the party of Radicals, which disapproves of them entirely.

The latest advices received stated that finding it impossible to work their own will, the father (the ex-king) suggested to the son (the present king) the plot on his life. (See No. 144, page 1058.) The man who attempted the killing was to be captured, and to denounce as the instigators of the crime all the leaders of the Radical party opposed to the king. These men were to be arrested, and Alexander was then to take the reins of government himself, and play havoc with the kingdom at will.

The plot was carried out with such success that all the Radical leaders are now in prison, all the Radical newspapers are suppressed, and throughout the country all the upholders of Radical thought have been arrested by the hundred and thrown into jail.

The people are rising against the desperate tyranny of

the government that has been in force since their champions were thrown into jail, and trouble is feared.

A deliverer has however appeared on the scene in the person of a prince named Karageorgevich (kah-rah-gay-ang-a-vith), who is a pretender to the throne of Servia. This prince realizing the difficulties in the way of his success if he has to face the opposition of Europe, applied to Russia for permission to lead the armies of Servia against the creatures of the king, and to form a new sovereignty, of which he shall be the head.

This arrangement means that the Balkan provinces will, if Karageorgevich is successful, be left in their present condition, but it puts Russia in the unpleasant position of sanctioning a civil war.

It is said that the Czar is undecided what to do, and that his advisers are terribly nervous lest they become responsible for the reopening of the Balkan difficulties.



A somewhat startling report is in circulation that the Czar of Russia is about to abdicate ; that is to say, to give up his throne.

The Czar Said to be about to Abdicate. There is no question that the Czar is an unhappy man, and that he assumed the responsibility of government with much unwillingness. As you have read, he is a man of progressive mind, who believes in the advancement of his fellow-men, and he has had the misfortune to be placed on the throne of an empire which has been ruled by the iron hand of tyranny. In many respects Russia is so far behind her sister nations that

she is not ready for the reforms which the emperor would like to introduce. He has therefore the unhappiness of being ready to give liberties to a people many of whom are too much in the dark to be able to understand and accept what he would do for them.

In addition to this it has been the desire of his life to have an heir to his throne, a son whom he could educate after his own ideas, and teach to rule the people after the plans which his father formed, but was unable to carry out.

This blessing has, however, been denied Nicholas, and it is said that since the birth of the last little daughter he has become melancholy and is anxious to resign his cares.

One more disappointment has been added to his cup of sorrows through the failure of the Russian delegates at The Hague to have his plan for limiting the armament of nations seriously considered.

Taking all these things into consideration, the Czar has, it is said, decided to give up the cares of government, and despairing of having a son, has determined to abdicate in favor of his brother Michael.

It is said that the story is not credited in Europe, but we mention it to you for the reason that certain actions on the part of France have given such color to the story that it seems likely there is some measure of truth in it.

When the Czar visited France two years ago a friendly understanding was established between France and Russia, and the Czar entered into certain agreements which are of the greatest importance to the French nation.

It is accordingly reported that the moment the news of the intended abdication of the Czar was circulated France dispatched her Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, to the court of Russia, with instructions to remind his majesty of his compact with France and urge him on no account to follow out his proposed course.

The greatest interest is manifested in the report, and much anxiety will be felt until the absolute truth can be known.

While the Czar was said to be disappointed with the results of the Peace Conference, the Russian government declared itself highly satisfied with the work that has been done. In an official statement the government declared that while the delegates to the Conference found it impossible to settle anything definite in regard to the partial disarmament of nations, they were agreed as to its desirability when possible, and that the arrangements made for arbitration showed a vast advance in the right direction.

The statement ended with the declaration that all the Powers have admitted the necessity for partial disarmament, and that the march of events will bring it about.



The latest reports from Samoa stated that the natives had taken kindly to the new rule, and had signed an agreement for the abolition of the kingship, and an acceptance of the administrator or governor.

**The Samoans
Pacified.**

The Commissioners are now on their way home, having accomplished the work they were sent out to

do, which was, as you may remember, to pacify the Samoans, and establish some form of government which would be acceptable to the people until such time as the Treaty of Berlin could be changed. The Treaty of Berlin arranged for joint government by the three powers, and laid down those rules for the succession to the throne which have caused so much trouble.

Prior to starting homeward the Commissioners dispatched a report of their work in Samoa, and their recommendations as to the future government.

The four great causes of trouble which they found were the election of a king, which they were sure would always cause conflict; the rivalry of the foreign nations who jointly governed the island; the small power of the law in Samoa where an offending inhabitant could appeal to his consul, and put himself under the protection of the flag of his country whenever he did not feel disposed to obey the rulings of the Chief Justice of Samoa.

The fourth cause of trouble was found to be the ease with which the natives could import firearms, and put themselves in a position to defy the decrees which displeased them.

The report suggested that all these points should be changed. In the first place, it stated that the islands of Samoa should be divided into districts, for each of which a native chief should be responsible. These chiefs should meet once a year in a native council to discuss the affairs of the country, and suggest any changes which they would like to have made. These suggestions should be carried to the Administrative

Council which should be composed of an administrator, who ought to be chosen from some disinterested power, assisted by a council composed of delegates from all the three Powers interested.

In regard to the lawlessness, the report suggested that the consuls should no longer have power to interfere in matters concerning the laws, but that all troubles should be carried to the Chief Justice, whose word should be supreme, and that under him there ought to be magistrates who could pass on minor matters; also that for the natives native judges ought to be appointed.

Finally, the recommendation was made that the importation of arms should be strictly prohibited.

These suggestions will be considered by the three Powers interested and a new treaty will be drawn up to include such as are considered advisable.

It is the general idea that they are all wise and worthy of consideration.

The American Consul, Mr. Luther W. Osbon, has been appointed Chief Justice of the new form of government which the Commissioners have instituted, to remain in force until a fresh treaty can be made.

It was said that the Germans were a little annoyed that their representative, Dr. Solf, had not been appointed, but that, on the whole, the choice had given satisfaction.



Since the outbreak of the war with Spain caused the withdrawal of a large proportion of our forces from the West, there has been considerable anxiety in regard

to the Indians, and several reports **Outbreak among the** have been circulated that the various **Mexican Indians.** tribes were restless and indulging in war dances. For a little while the Sioux Indians gave trouble, then there was a scare about the Dakota tribe. In May last the Cheyennes pillaged some ranches, and during the same month the opening up of the Ute Reservation to settlers caused some anxiety lest the Indians might resent this further incursion into their former possessions, and, in spite of the treaty with the government, would consider themselves ill used and try to drive the settlers out of their late possessions.

No outbreak occurred, however, and people began to hope that the summer would pass without any trouble, when the news arrived of a serious uprising among the Mexican tribe of Yaqui Indians.

The matter is of interest to us from the fact that there are many Americans among the miners who have lately flocked into the country which is now disturbed, and that several of them have fallen victims to the ferocity of the tribe.

The Yaqui Indians are a curious and interesting tribe. They occupy a large tract of country in north-western Mexico. Their proper name is the Cahita (kah-hee-tah) tribe, and they are a division of the Piman stock of North American Indians, the Pimans being one large division of Indians who speak the same language, but are divided into many different tribes. The Cahitas, or Yaquis, inhabit portions of the Mexican States of Sonora and Sinaloa, and have their strongholds in the Sierra Madre Mountains.

Ever since the conquest of Mexico by Spain, in the sixteenth century, the Indians have defied the government and have kept up a constant warfare with it.

They have refused to pay taxes or to obey any laws but their own, and entrenched in their mountain fastnesses, have successfully resisted all attempts to dislodge them.

They are a tribe some thirteen thousand strong, and are singularly brave and excellent warriors. It is said that our own troubles with Indians have been as nothing when compared with the struggles of the Mexicans with the Yaquis.

Some two years ago President Diaz, who is himself half Indian blood, hit upon the scheme of interesting them in the preservation of order by enlisting them as soldiers. The Yaquis were pleased with the idea and accepted it. The Indian Chief rode to the conference followed by a band of eight hundred well-equipped warriors. A treaty of peace was made between the tribe and the government. The Chief agreed to allow settlers to enter his country, and many of his braves decided to form a Mexican regiment. The Mexican government, as an earnest of its good intentions, paid each warrior of the tribe two hundred dollars, and this done, the whole country breathed more easily.

The treaty was no sooner made than miners and prospectors began to hurry into the country. The unfortunate Yaquis, like the Californian Indians, and their white brothers the Boers, are the victims of the lust for gold.

Extensive gold fields exist in the heart of their country, and no sooner was the treaty made than

they were overrun with gold seekers, and their country was no longer their own.

The tribe has never been satisfied with the treaty, and it is said that the braves, one and all, were careful to invest the money received from the government in arms and ammunition, and that they have been steadily preparing for war ever since the treaty of peace was signed.

The Mexicans are, however, determined to put a stop at once and forever to their Indian troubles, and are sending a large force into the field to quell the disturbance.

The Yaquis, on the other hand, are determined to win back all the rights which they signed away with the treaty, and to drive the strangers from their beloved country. They have fallen upon the miners, killed over one hundred of them, and so terrified the others that they are leaving the country with all possible dispatch.

It is said that it will take fifty thousand Mexican soldiers to conquer these formidable rebels if once they are allowed to reach their fastnesses in the mountains, and Mexico is hurrying her cavalry forward in the hope of meeting and engaging the warriors in the open. Men and guns are being hurried to the front, and the government declares that this time it will not end the war until the whole tribe of Yaquis has been destroyed. The inhabitants of the frontier towns on the borders of Mexico are nervous for their own safety, and have appealed to the authorities to send troops to protect them from the savages.

The trial of the unfortunate Captain Alfred Dreyfus was arranged to commence on Monday, August 7, and

as a natural consequence the little
The Trial of town of Rennes was full of stir and
Dreyfus. bustle. Happily the attention of the

public was turned toward the interesting persons who were constantly entering the town to be present at the trial, and consequently there were no hostile demonstrations toward Dreyfus.

Among the arrivals were M. Casimir Perrier, the former President of France, with Generals Boisdeffre (boo-ah-def-frer), Gonse (gonnss), Billot (beel-yoh), Mercier (mare-see-ay), and others who were prominent in the persecution of the unhappy man.

The hero of the day was, however, Colonel Picquart (pea-carr), to whose honesty Dreyfus largely owes his present chance of establishing his innocence.

It is the belief in Paris that the French government desires to see absolute justice done to Dreyfus, and has given instructions to the officials who will conduct the court-martial that the evidence brought before it must be strictly in accordance with that which was laid before the Court of Cassation.

This is a great protection for Dreyfus. It means that no new evidence can be trumped up and brought against him by the enemies who have already made him suffer such horrible punishment. It means that the present court-martial must go over the evidence which was brought against him at the first trial, on which he was condemned, and decide whether or not he was guilty of the alleged crime of selling the secrets of the French government to foreign powers.

The Court of Cassation, if you remember, decided that the evidence on which Dreyfus was convicted was insufficient, and therefore granted him a new trial, because certain facts had come to light which went to prove that Dreyfus had not written the *bordereau** and that he was not the agent concerned in the sale of the government secrets.

In the matter of not producing new evidence, you must not suppose that no new facts can be brought out at the trial. The point may seem a little confused for the moment, but it is simple enough. The friends and enemies of Dreyfus may bring up all the fresh evidence they can gather to prove or disprove the point as to the authorship of the *bordereau*, but no one will be allowed to drag in any matter which does not concern this one vital point.

The enemies of Dreyfus cannot therefore accuse him of any other crimes and secure fresh punishment for him. The matter to be considered is, did he or did he not write the *bordereau*, and was he or was he not the person who sold the secrets of his government to foreign powers?

The first three days of the trial will be devoted to the consideration of the secret dossier, and the sessions of the court will be secret. This time however the famous document will be placed in the hands of the counsel for Dreyfus, who will have an opportunity of learning what it really is, and of defending his client against its charges.

It is expected that the trial will occupy three weeks. It will be held in the new court room of the Lycée,

*See Part X, page 847.

which faces the military prison in which Dreyfus is confined. It was reported that an underground passage had been constructed from the cell of the prisoner to the court room, but it is now said he will go and return each day through a double line of gendarmes, or police.

In the meanwhile the rulers of the nation are intensely nervous and anxious over the state of affairs. It is said that the army is outraged at the Dreyfus investigation, which throws such discredit on the honor of its superior officers, and that it is willing to rise in rebellion and overthrow the republic if a strong enough leader can be found.

At the same time the friends of Dreyfus fear some violence in case the unhappy man should be acquitted. Unless the government is conducted with a firm hand there will probably be evil days ahead for France.

It is said that one of the strongest witnesses in favor of Dreyfus will be the English journalist with whom Esterhazy stayed when he fled to London. This gentleman has, so the story goes, absolute proof that the author of the bordereau and the seller of French secrets was none other than the major himself.



When Captain Alfred Dreyfus appeared at his trial his appearance was a great surprise to those who saw him. They had expected a broken-

**Dreyfus at His
Trial.**

down and prematurely aged man, but they saw instead an upright person of military bearing, who showed no signs of weakness or suffering except in his whitened hair and the

terrible thinness of his body. His friends insisted that his remarkable courage was all that kept him up, and that he cannot take any food but a sip of milk every now and then, and neither rests nor sleeps.

During the first day of the trial his accusation was read to him, and instantly in a firm voice he declared himself innocent of the crime of which he was accused and for which he had suffered and was being tried.

It is said that he had imagined the proceedings against him would amount to little more than a formal release, and that he had not realized that he was again to be put on trial until he found himself conducted as a prisoner before the court. This has been an added blow to him, and his friends fear lest his strength will fail under this fearful strain.

After a short examination, in which he denied all the charges against him one by one, and asserted his complete innocence, the court adjourned. The sessions for the next few days will be spent in considering the secret dossier.

Dreyfus is defended by the two advocates who have been so faithful to his interests. These are Maitre Demanges, who defended him at his first trial, and Maitre Labori, through whose splendid cross-examinations at the Zola trial the truth was brought to light.

Both these men have been allowed to be present at the secret sessions, and the famous dossier has at last been laid before them.

Both advocates are confident that their client will be acquitted, and it is rumored that the arrest of some persons high in power will follow the proceedings.

The public is somewhat annoyed at the announcement that all portions of the trial which relate to foreign or diplomatic matters will be dealt with in secret session, and spectators will only be admitted to hear such portions of the trial as could not in any way compromise France in her dealings with neighboring states.

The admission to the trial is by card, and these permits can only be obtained with great difficulty from the ministers or high public officials.



Affairs in South Africa have again taken a gloomy turn. No sooner had the Volksraad passed the new franchise bill than the Uitlanders began to raise all manner of questions as to their standing under it, and whether they would be able to reap its benefits at once, or be forced to wait a number of years before they obtained the longed-for relief.

**The Situation in
the Transvaal.**

The matter was referred to the British government, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain thereupon proposed that a joint commission should be appointed to discuss what immediate benefits the Uitlanders would receive from the passage of the new law.

In explaining his action to Parliament, Mr. Chamberlain stated that Great Britain felt justified in interfering in the affairs of South Africa for three reasons, the first being that every civilized power had the right to protect its own subjects; the second was that the Transvaal was in a measure under the control of England (a fact which the Boers deny), and the

third reason was that the convention between England and the Transvaal had been broken by the Boers, and for this cause Great Britain had every right to call them to account.

Mr. Chamberlain stated at the same time that he saw no reason why the Boers should refuse the commission, as they had themselves suggested that the difficulties between the two countries should be submitted to arbitration.

When the Boers received the official intimation of England's wishes they however saw many reasons why the proposal would not be agreeable. There was a great deal of difference between the proposed commission and the arbitration plan they had suggested. That they, as a free people, should suggest talking over the fancied or real grievances of the strangers within their gates was one thing, but it was quite another matter for England to take them in hand and look into their affairs in the same spirit that a teacher examines the exercises of his pupils.

It was almost a foregone conclusion that the Boers would refuse Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. It therefore caused little surprise when it was learned that the Boer parliament had rejected his proposal for a conference, but had couched the refusal in terms which left the way open for England to make some other proposition which should be more agreeable to the government of the Transvaal.

It appears unlikely that England will do this, for Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech made at the last sitting of Parliament before the session closed, stated that England had put her hand to the plough and would

not turn back. He added that the refusal of the Transvaal to redress wrongs or recognize the right of interference on the part of England was a state of things not to be tolerated.

Mr. Chamberlain refused to say whether or not war would be declared, but admitted, when questioned by members of Parliament, that troops were being sent to South Africa.

The Boers on their side are making warlike preparations, and have passed an amendment to the constitution which gives the government the right, in case of war, to call upon every inhabitant of the Transvaal to assist in the defense of the State.

This measure has caused fresh agony of mind to the Uitlanders, who perceive in it an effort to make them quit the country, for it is of course not to be supposed that they would fight against England.

As the days go by the chances of settlement become more remote, and the gravest fears are now entertained that war may soon begin.



The rebellious members of the Municipal Council have at last arrived at the conclusion that there is a power stronger than that of their worshiped Tammany, and have meekly concluded to bow before the might of the law.

**The Rebellious
Councilmen
and the Law.**

On Tuesday, August 8, Mr. Guggenheimer, President of the Council, used his influence with the lawyer, Mr. L. Laffin Kellogg, who had obtained the orders for the arrest of the councilmen, to have the latter delay



KINGSTON, CAPITAL OF JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES.
Population, 46,542. At this port mail steamers to and from the United States touch.
(See "*Where the Caribbean Breaks*," page 1093.)

putting them into execution until the members of the council had had one more opportunity to vote for the bond issue and obey the wishes of the court. All the lawyers engaged readily agreed to this. They said they were mainly anxious to get their clients' bills paid, and not particularly anxious for revenge on the councilmen; if therefore the issue was voted for, they would endeavor to have the contempt proceedings stopped. You must understand that the law will not permit rebellion against its mandates. When the court orders that a certain thing shall be done, there is no choice for the person so directed but to obey. Disobedience to the ruling of a court constitutes a civil offense known as contempt of court, for which the offender can be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

When the councilmen assembled on August 9 they were well aware that warrants were out for their arrest, and in consequence several of them experienced a change of mind.

Two or three of them talked a good deal and declared that they had the right to vote as they pleased; but when it came to the final moment the right number of votes was secured, and only five ventured to hold out against the command of the court.

Mr. Kellogg, the lawyer who had invoked the aid of the law to force the councilmen to do their duty, declared himself satisfied that he had won the battle, and said that while he had the power to punish the five who had held out to the last moment, he was not sure he would do so. Enough votes had been obtained without their aid, and he stated that he might

possibly ask the court to fine them one hundred dollars each, or might drop the matter altogether.

The five councilmen declared that they hoped Mr. Kellogg would try to punish them, as they would then give him a serious tussle to prove whether or not the law has any right to force them to vote against their own convictions.

As we explained last week, their convictions have nothing whatever to do with the case, and the vote was a mere matter of form, the decisions and convictions in the case all having been dealt with by the Legislature in Albany.



The strike in Cleveland has assumed a curious character. The strikers, finding the troops were ordered

out against them, and having been
treated to a bayonet charge, which
showed them that the authorities

were not to be tampered with, decided upon a new course of action.

In spite of their best efforts, it appeared impossible to prevent the "Big Consolidated" Street Railway Company from getting men who did not belong to the union to run the cars, and so the idea struck some of the leaders to try what a boycott would do.*

Taking a tour of the merchants throughout the city and its suburbs, the strikers got them to promise not to serve any persons who rode on the company's cars.

*In Part III, page 998, will be found a full account of the origin of boycotting.

Cleveland, Ohio, is therefore living through the strange experience of being under a boycott which extends throughout all branches of trade. The plans of the strikers are excellently laid. They have watchers stationed all along the "Consolidated" car routes whose duty it is to take notice of every person who alights from the boycotted cars. These people are followed, and as soon as possible stopped and informed that if they ride on that company's cars again they will be boycotted, and their dealers warned not to furnish them with provisions or merchandise of any kind. Should the offending persons neglect the warning and continue to use the cars, the boycott is declared, and supplies of all kinds are refused them. Even the milk and ice wagons are ordered away from their houses, and they are cut off from the world.

A story is published which very fully illustrates the extent of the boycott. A well-known Clevelander, who is understood to be in sympathy with the car company, went into a saloon to ask for a glass of beer. He was refused because the proprietor would not sell to any man who rode on the company's cars. The gentleman angrily left the saloon and went into another, where he met with the same reception. Furious at the treatment he was receiving, he stated that he would order a case of beer and defy the strikers; but on entering a drug store to telephone to the brewery he was politely informed that he could not use the telephone because he rode on the Big Consolidated cars.

Thoroughly discouraged, he walked into a barber shop, thinking he would at least have the solace of a

comfortable shave, but here again he was doomed to disappointment. No sooner was he seated in the chair and his head thrown back in blissful repose than the barber firmly requested him to leave the establishment, as he could not be shaved there as long as he patronized the line of cars which employed non-union men.

On Wednesday, August 9, five hundred business men assembled to denounce the boycott, and if possible find a means of reestablishing normal conditions in the city.

A fund of five thousand dollars was subscribed within a very few minutes, and resolutions were formed petitioning the government to establish a United States army post in Cleveland. In addition to this steps were taken to increase the police force of the city.



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

TWENTY-THIRD, AND FINAL TRAVEL PAPER.

PORT ANTONIO AND ITS HARBOR—HOW BANANAS ARE
RIPENED—ANNEXATION OR CROWN GOVERNMENT?—
A FAREWELL REVIEW.

No matter how loudly the sea is thundering outside, inside of the land-locked harbor of Port Antonio, the last port reached on our tour, peace reigns. Steamers which pitch bows under outside, in a few minutes come steaming into port on an even keel.

An excellent lighthouse is maintained at Folly

Point, which obviates the necessity of steamers lying outside all night awaiting daybreak.

There are numerous rivers which must be crossed in traveling farther through this district, for Portland parish is in no sense "dry." When other sections suffer from drought, this parish is the last to feel its blight.

Here, as everywhere in Jamaica, transportation is an important factor. The cheapest method of carriage would be by water, but the rivers are too shallow, and contain too many sharp sunken rocks for safe navigation.

Tourists are surprised to find that bananas do not ripen on the trees. Overseers point to the dried-up bunches on some trees to prove that if a bunch is left uncut, it will dry out and its juice will return to the stalk. In order to have bananas fit to eat, Port Antonions cut the green bunch from the tree, and let the heat of the atmosphere do the ripening.

Comfortable accommodations will be found in the hotel in this place managed by Americans, and it will be a relief to tourists to find good fare, excellent service, and electric lights. Here in this restful place, which has felt the touch of American push, our journey ends.



A brief review of the present situation will close these Travel Papers.

At this time, when there is much unrest, and when many of its inhabitants are knocking at our door for admittance, it has been important for us to have a definite knowledge of the very beautiful Island "Where the Caribbean Breaks."

Jamaica lies next door to Cuba and is geographically much nearer to the United States than are Great Britain's neighboring colonies (except the Bermudas), over which she has for many years held sway. The fact that the Island contains thousands of acres yet undeveloped will not of itself be of any special advantage to us. Between the Atlantic and the Pacific we have within our own confines much larger territory the development of which has not actively begun.

Jamaica raises a large quantity of fruit, but, as these papers have shown, that would not be a special advantage, as we can buy the fruit without annexation to as great advantage as if the Island were not a Crown possession.

We should not value her sugar interests too highly, for unless present conditions are greatly improved it will be only a question of a short time before that industry will become practically extinct. Her planters have been losing money for years and will not go on raising cane at a loss much longer. They are heartily sick of the whole business, and would gladly cut loose therefrom.

Annexation will not enable us to buy her dye-woods, pimento, and coffee on any better terms than those on which they can be bought to-day.

If the Island became part of our national domain, it is unlikely that many of our farming people would settle there. Florida is nearer and its climate is less trying, yet it is not thickly populated. The fact that at present there are very few Americans in Jamaica engaged in agricultural pursuits or fruit culture shows the drift.

When we consider how few factories are required to supply her somewhat more than six hundred thousand population, we can understand that Jamaica offers only a limited field for manufacturing. But even if numerous factories were operated, they would not possess a monopoly, as they would feel the competition of American manufacturers, whose wares are well established in the Island.

As a site for sanitariums the Island does not offer advantages beyond those at our door. The hotels in Florida and California can take care of a great many more guests than are registered there each season. There are hundreds of locations in other States which would be fully as attractive sites for hotels as exist in Jamaica.

If Jamaica belonged to us, we would lose the customs duties which we now collect on her exports to the United States. Then, too, the amounts collected by the local government of Jamaica by the imposition of heavy duties on most American imports would no longer be available. Although for a time we might levy duties, sooner or later they would have to be removed. Jamaicans, once enrolled under our flag, would insist on being treated as though they lived in the United States.

More might be written, but enough has been given to show that no special benefits would accrue from our owning the Island.

It is a serious drawback that the Island is taxed at present to its utmost capacity. What makes matters worse is that the salaries of the Jamaican officials amount to nearly *one-half* of the revenues collected.

Would Annexation be Desirable? 1095

The fruit trade is really the only large factor in the Island's prosperity or adversity. Central American and Cuban fruit exports to our country have led to the decrease of cultivation in Jamaica. If Cuban bananas are allowed to enter the United States duty free, the Jamaican fruit trade will be wiped out.

The situation is critical and Jamaicans are inclined to accept anything which will tend to bring back that prosperity which has largely passed away. To many, therefore, the thought of annexation to the United States is sweet, and seems full of hope, for with it is the inviting prospect of being freed from the enormous official expenses which are fostered under her present system of government. With all this the people desire to remain loyal to Great Britain. Their loyalty has been proved by calm submission to taxation, and abuses which, if enforced in some other island, would probably have produced anarchy.

We cannot end better than by advising our subscribers to *go and see the Island*. The expense of the trip is not burdensome. A ticket from New York to Kingston and return costs \$90. The steamers are much smaller than the transatlantic liners and the accommodations are only fair, but one of the charms of foreign travel lies in its freedom from monotony. Voyagers return all the better mentally and physically for having been denied some of the luxuries and comforts of home. The voyage ended, tourists understand better than before that for permanent residence,

“East or west,
Home is best.”

It has been deemed desirable to omit from these papers a number of items of possible interest, in order that the series might not be unduly prolonged.

The End.



*Begun in issue
March 16, 1890.*



A LITTLE friend asked me to write up Rover as Easy Science, and I told last week of one of the clever doings for which he is famous. This week I am going to give some more space to the biography of this lovable dog, principally to interest you boys and girls in keeping a Weather Eye Notebook. The W. E. N. may be filled with animal notes, or flower notes, or geological notes, or What-I-Read Notes; in any case it should be packed full of things one sees—which need not necessarily mean what one's outer eye sees. Our *imagination* often sees things that to us are very real. Tommy, say, likes electricity better than any other hobby. When he is traveling in the trolley or train, when he is reading, when he is talking to grown-ups, let him keep a "weather eye" on his hobby—electricity—and jot down in his W. E. N. all kinds of "electric sparks" that occur to him. The "sparks"

**Keep a W. E. N.
More about Rover.**

may not mean much to anyone but Tommy; but the W. E. N. is Tommy's own, remember, and setting down a few words now and then helps out one's memory.

Cecile doubtless has a dog. She should keep a Dog Diary in her W. E. N., and if she is faithful and watchful, she will have a valuable little book at the end of a few weeks or months. This week, being a hot August one, we concluded a little confidential whisper like this could take the place of notes on new inventions. But to return to Rover.

Rover and I, in our nine years' acquaintance, found many a hidden woodland nook and many a curious and beautiful bit of nature's handiwork. Without Rover I doubt much if that lovely patch of bluish-gray moss, that cluster of cardinal fungi, that batch of cross violets, and a hundred and one other woodland treasures would ever have been mine.

You should see our donkey. There she is by that clump of bushes, eating young maple leaves and Scotch caps with equal relish. The donkey belongs to us all in a way, although the stableman has first right. Monsey is a weak creature, but let her catch sight of a dog! I well remember the balmy day, quite a while ago, when I was riding Monsey along a woodland lane in the outskirts of Fernside. She was lazily flipping her ears and fairly putting me to sleep with her cradle-like motion. Suddenly there came a lurch and a bray. Rover, sleeping in a patch of sunshine directly ahead of us, was the cause of the disturbance. Rover scurried off the road and whisked about a balsam; Monsey is at his heels, and I wish I were a thistle.

Now commences an old-fashioned merry-go-round. The branches give me a more thorough switching than I would get in a year's schooling. Since that day I have never been able to understand why balsam should be considered soft enough for pillow stuffing. When we are very dizzy Rover makes a break for an open field, doubles on his course, and tumbles into a trout stream four feet deep in the middle.

Plump! Souse! Splash! Monsey stumbles—falls—and I take a header into the ice-cold water. After a sun bath I punish Monsey for all her wickedness. I fasten a carrot to the end of a stick, mount the animal and hold the tempting bait near her nose. Poor beast! She gallops away after the dainty and racks her poor brain over the awful mystery. Rover now meets me with a meek, polite look. You would never guess he had been the chief cause of my wetting. But he has never since been known to slumber in a roadway. The last time I saw Rover he was seated beside my artist friend in the shade of an old crab-apple tree. He looked very grave and critical, and though the paint-laden palette was within an inch of his nose, not once did a careless nod of his head mix the colors.



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A TERRIFIC hurricane lately swept over the West Indies. All the Lesser Antilles suffered more or less from the storm, which in its course northward struck with full force the island of Porto Rico, and, after doing some slight damage to its neighbor, Hayti, swept onward toward the Florida coast.

The accounts from Porto Rico are appalling. The hurricane struck the island on August 8, and blew for nine hours without ceasing. During

**The Hurricane in
the West Indies.**

that time several towns were wiped out of existence, and numbers of others were partly destroyed. Previous to the storm the island had been suffering for three weeks from a drought, but the rains which accompanied the wind were so heavy that in the few hours the tempest raged two rivers in the neighborhood of the city of Ponce rose to a great height, and overflowing their banks, rushed through the city and drowned vast numbers of people. Five hundred bodies had been recovered at the time of the last report. All over the island people were killed by falling houses that were blown over in the path of the storm.

The extent of the damage is not yet fully known, but the cablegrams from General Davis of the United States Army in Porto Rico declared that the number of persons killed will be close on two thousand, and of those who, through the storm, have lost all their possessions will be one hundred thousand. It often happens that the early reports are exaggerated, and

this may in this case be so. General Davis stated that a famine is impending, and asked for authority to feed the people, and for supplies to give them.

Our government immediately decided to send aid to the sufferers, and the work coming within the jurisdiction of the War Department, Mr. Elihu Root, the new Secretary of War, has thus early been given an opportunity of showing whether he is a man who can be relied on in an emergency.

General Davis asked that rice and beans be shipped to him immediately, and 600,000 pounds each of these commodities were immediately purchased and shipped from New York on Monday, August 14, aboard the United States transport *McPherson*. These supplies will reach Porto Rico about the 17th or 18th, and in the meanwhile the Secretary has instructed the military authorities to distribute what they can spare of their own supplies.

Having attended to the practical part of the work, the Secretary immediately issued an appeal to the mayors of all the towns in the Union of over 150,000 inhabitants asking for subscriptions for the relief of the Porto Ricans. The appeal stated that it was necessary to have funds at hand to procure the needed assistance for the sufferers, and that there being no government appropriation for the purpose, it was necessary to appeal to the generosity of the nation. The Secretary called attention to the fact that the Porto Ricans had willingly put themselves under our protection, and that we owed them all the assistance it was in our power to give to show them that their confidence in us had not been misplaced.

Some of the journals in describing the hurricane called attention to the fact that the West Indies is particularly subject to the ravages of these awful storms, and that when we assumed the protection of the Porto Ricans we also assumed the task of teaching the natives, who are apparently a most helpless race, how to protect themselves against this awful enemy. They further suggested that as a means of protecting them we should ourselves study the nature of these storms, and by establishing a thorough system of warnings, decrease the danger from them.

The extent of the damage in the other islands has not been learned, as cable communication with most of them has been cut off by the storm.



While on the subject of the West Indies it may be as well to state that the difficulties between Jamaica and

**Jamaica not
Pacified.**

the mother country have not as yet been satisfactorily settled. Mr. Chamberlain is quoted as having said that the people of the colonies might be granted too many privileges; and the Jamaicans insisted that there is an evident desire on the part of the home government to deprive them of their political rights and privileges.

It is very deplorable that there should be this misunderstanding, for the British Queen has no more loyal subjects than the people of Jamaica, and if they are finally turned aside from their allegiance, it will be the fault of the English rulers who will have driven them to a point beyond endurance.

The Mazet Committee does not promise to do much toward relieving the city of the evil effects of bad government.

**The Mazet
Committee.**

After its adjournment it reassembled for a few days in August, only to close without being able to do more than show that New York was very badly governed and that sin and crime were allowed to go unpunished so long as money was liberally distributed among the right people. This fact, however, was known long before the committee was appointed.

Unless the Mazet inquisitors can obtain specific and better evidence against the officials they accuse, it would be almost as well to stop the whole proceedings. It is unsatisfactory to have public money spent to convince us of facts which we already know, without furnishing us proofs as to the wrongdoers, and giving us an opportunity of bringing them to punishment.

The somewhat curious spectacle has been offered to us of several city officials, who have been accused of more or less shady actions in the administration of their offices, suing the city for defamation of character.

In some instances, where the matter could not be legally proved, the moral proof was so strong that there was not a doubt of the individual's real guilt, and yet under a new law known as the Ahearn Law these men could sue the city they had previously robbed for detecting them in their nefarious deeds.

Fortunately the Ahearn Law has been declared unconstitutional, or we might be forced to have our pockets picked without being able to protest, lest the

thief should sue us for damages if we endeavored to bring him to justice.

It may be somewhat perplexing to you how a law once made can be set aside as unconstitutional, but the fact of the matter is that the politicians who make the laws very rarely know much about law, and if there were not a higher power over them, they might give us a set of rules and regulations which would deprive us of all our rights and privileges.

It is to this end that we have a Constitution. This Constitution in a broad sense defines how the country shall be governed and what the rights of its citizens shall be, what powers its rulers shall possess, and lays down the general plan and scope under which the great family which composes the nation shall "dwell together in harmony."

It is to uphold our rights under the Constitution that we have lawyers, and all the State and city statutes which they interpret for us are but the explanation in detail of the laws laid down for our guidance in our Constitution.

You can therefore readily understand that, through the aid of friends in the party, and sometimes (sad to relate) by purchasing the requisite number of votes, an astute politician can sometimes push a bill through the legislature. But it cannot be made a law and enforced if it interferes with the rights which are ours under the Constitution.

In this fact lies enormous protection for us. While numbers of absurd and also iniquitous laws are made, nothing can become binding upon us if it is not in strict accordance with the rules laid down in our Constitution.

There may possibly be some of you who have never read the Constitution of your own country. If so, it would well repay your trouble to read it now. Not only is it a fine literary composition, but it cannot fail to impress you with its wisdom and the immense amount of forethought and care embodied in its provisions for the needs of a people with a mighty destiny.



The arguments for Venezuela are still being continued by Mr. Mallet Prevost, who is bringing a vast amount of matter forward to prove his asser-

The Venezuelan Boundary Dispute. tion that the Dutch owned only a trading station in the disputed territory, and that the Spaniards controlled and governed the whole territory, which therefore came lawfully into the possession of the Venezuelans when they became possessed of the country.

We mentioned the great length of Sir Richard Webster's speech in presenting the English side of the question; but it would appear that his eloquence was but as a drop of water to a flood when compared with that of Mallet Prevost.

The hearers, and particularly the President, have evidently become somewhat weary of the argument. Possibly the President feels it incumbent upon him to keep awake, and is therefore doubly outraged; but be this as it may, an effort was made to close the flood gates of Mr. Prevost's eloquence at a previous sitting. It however did not have any permanent result.

The President politely asked the speaker if he could not manage to confine his remarks under one

heading, instead of dividing them up into historical, geographical, commercial, and political points. It is stated that the request created a sensation, everyone being astounded at Professor Martens' daring. But his courage availed him nothing; Mr. Prevost appealed to be allowed to present his argument in his own way, and continued his speech.

Unless he overdoes the matter by his long statements, the chances are that Venezuela will win, as Mr. Prevost's presentment of the case is considered very strong, notwithstanding its length.



Reports from Servia announced that Russia had decided not to allow ex-King Milan to remain longer in Belgrade, the capital, and that the

The Troubles
in Servia. Czar had decided to remove him forcibly, if necessary, in order that a prompt stop may be put to the disgraceful doings of Milan and his son Alexander, the present King.

The fear of stirring up the much-dreaded Balkan trouble has made Russia very cautious, and before taking any steps in the matter the Czar approached the Emperor of Austria on the subject.

Next to Russia, Austria is the country most concerned in the affairs of Servia, and the Czar had no doubt that the Emperor, Francis Joseph II, would be as willing to be rid of this scandalous apology for a monarch as he was. To his surprise, the Austrian ruler did not take kindly to the idea of joining with Russia to expel Milan. He said that in his opinion any such attempt would set the Balkans on fire, and he preferred not to have a hand in the affair.

The Czar, however, has made up his mind, and with or without the aid of Austria he will expel Milan from Servia.

It appears that King Alexander has become somewhat alarmed over the prospect of Russian interference, and has called an extra session of Parliament, before which the government will lay an account of the action it has taken, and ask for a vote of confidence from the members.

This neat little plan will not, however, save the King from the wrath of civilized nations, for it is well known that most of the members who would be likely to oppose him are still in jail, and as the others are creatures of the government, he will not have any difficulty in securing the vote he desires.

It is said that the Emperor of Germany also believes there should not be any interference with ex-King Milan, and thinks that Austria is quite right to hold back. In the meanwhile Russia has recalled her representatives from Servia, and will not have any dealings whatever with the country.

This looks as though the Balkan troubles were about to begin in earnest. Let us hope that the situation will shortly improve.



News comes from the Philippines of a battle near Manila which occurred on August 13. A small force

**In the
Philippines.**

of Americans encountered a body of Filipinos, and after some sharp fighting and terribly heavy marching across some rice fields that were covered by deep mud,

the men succeeded in routing the enemy, and, marching on the town of San Mateo, captured and occupied it. In this skirmish Colonel Burton's colored troops were brought into action for the first time. They behaved splendidly, their leaders finding difficulty in holding them back.

That General Otis is endeavoring to do the best he can is demonstrated by the vigorous way in which he is pushing the campaign in spite of the rainy season. But four days before the taking of San Mateo a large force of Filipinos, who had been harassing the American position at San Fernando were put to flight with considerable loss.

In spite of this fact it is somewhat uncertain whether the President will retain General Otis in command of the forces in the East. While that general may be an excellent officer, and also be doing his duty to the best of his ability, he may, nevertheless, not be the right man in the right place, nor possessed of sufficient push and energy to carry through this difficult campaign.

It is reported that Secretary Root is of opinion that it would be advisable for General Otis to be present in Washington at the conferences with the Commissioners who were sent out to the Philippines. It is therefore possible that General Otis may be recalled to Washington, and his place in the Philippines taken by Major General Wesley Merritt, who is in command of the Department of the East.

Both the President and the Secretary have every confidence in General Merritt, and would be glad to have him in the Philippines, though both would, it is

said, regret superseding General Otis, who probably is doing the best he can under the circumstances.

If matters are arranged in this way, the return of General Otis will not in any sense be a snub to him; he will merely be relieved from active duty at the front that he may attend the important conference in Washington.

The Secretary, it is said, has determined to end the war with the coming campaign, and after studying the situation he has decided that General Otis will not have enough troops at his command when the ten new regiments now enlisting are dispatched to him. Mr. Root has therefore prevailed upon the President to allow the enlisting of still another five regiments, which are to be dispatched to the Philippines with as little delay as possible. Mr. Root is quoted as having said that should the five new volunteer regiments not be sufficient, he will raise more and more until our force in the East will be large enough to crush out the insurrection.

One of the greatest difficulties with which General Otis has had to contend has been the lack of sufficient men to hold the towns and villages which he has taken. In consequence of this, the rebels have been able to return to the positions from which they have been dislodged, and have time after time made it necessary for our soldiers to do the work over again.



The Filipinos are trying a new plan to oust the United States from the islands. They have sent an appeal to the great Powers, asking that their independence

**Aguinaldo Appeals
to the Powers.**

be recognized. Should the Powers grant this request, which, as a matter of fact, there is not the least likelihood of their doing, the Filipinos would have the right to purchase arms and supplies, and have the same rights that all nations accord to one another.

They base their request on the declaration that they had already conquered the islands from Spain before the treaty of Paris was signed, and that Spain, therefore, had no right to cede the Philippines to the United States, as she was giving away property which she did not own.

The government is not the least alarmed lest the Powers should listen to Aguinaldo's plea, but that leader evidently thinks that some good will come of his request. When the Filipino forces were routed at San Fernando letters were captured from high insurgent authorities, begging the people to hold out a little longer, as it was certain that Europe would recognize the independence of the Philippines, and the United States would be overthrown. Some of the letters even went so far as to announce that American rule in the Philippines would be over by August 31.

The authorities feel sure that Aguinaldo's request will be denied for two reasons; one being that the recognition of Philippine independence could only be construed as an unfriendly act toward the United States, and as such could not fail to lead to grave consequences; the other is, that our own conduct during the trying time when the Cubans were appealing to us for recognition has established a precedent for other nations.

In spite of our sympathy with the Cubans and our desire to help them, we refused again and again to recognize their independence, because they had no responsible government, and their methods of fighting were not such as are regarded as warfare by the rules of nations.



News has been received of the men of the gunboat *Yorktown* who were captured by the Filipinos last

April while proceeding up the River
 Lieutenant Gilmore Baler to the aid of the Spanish garrison
 Heard From. at the town of the same name, which

had been besieged by the natives for months. The Spaniards refused to believe that Spain had been defeated and that the country had passed out of their hands, and fought the insurgents with a vigor they would hardly have used had they realized the truth.*

Lieutenant Gilmore and his party being sent up to bring them out, were ambushed by the enemy, and taken prisoners. For some time their fate was uncertain, and though information was received from time to time that they were alive and well, it was not credited. It was not until the little garrison at Baler was finally rescued that reliable news was obtained that our men were indeed safe, although prisoners in the enemy's hands.

The present information has been brought by Spanish captives who have been released by the Filipinos, and is to the effect that Lieutenant Gilmore and his men are at Vigan, in the province of South Ilocos, on

*See Part X, page 593.

the west coast of Luzon. The report says that all but two of the fourteen men under his command are well, and that the Lieutenant is fairly well treated, and has been allowed a house, and a servant to wait upon him.



The Alaskan Boundary matter is by no means settled, and though the diplomats concerned in the arrangement of the affair report that matters are progressing, the advance toward an understanding is very slow.

**The Alaskan
Boundary Case.**

As yet there has not been an official answer to the suggestion that Canada should lease a port from the United States to give her the desired outlet for her gold fields. It is indeed asserted that Canada scouts the idea of such a solution of the trouble, and insists that she has a right to use the Lynn Canal, and will have that or nothing.

Some excitement was caused by a remark made by the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the Canadian Parliament to the effect that while Canada was determined not to yield her rights in the matter, she felt that war would be criminal.

Instantly a chorus of protests arose, and Sir Wilfrid was asked who had suggested the idea of war. Assurances poured in from Ministers and diplomats that no such thing was contemplated, and Sir Wilfrid had to qualify his remarks by saying that in using the word war he had not meant actual fighting, but had used it merely as a figure of speech.

The Canadian contention is that according to the

treaty which existed between Russia and England when Alaska was Russian property, both British and Russian ships had the right of entry into Alaskan ports, and as we assumed the treaty with the rest of the obligations which we incurred by the purchase of Alaska, we should respect it, and allow Canadian vessels free entry into Alaskan ports.

The Canadians further contend that if the treaty were closely followed, it would be found that the whole of the disputed Lynn Canal would be Canadian property.

There is a report, which has not, however, been verified, that a mining expert who has been in Alaska asserted that the Russians planted monuments along the line of boundary between Alaska and Canada, and that in each of these monuments they placed charts which clearly defined the exact line of the Russian possessions. The expert, a man named Zachert, declared that he found a stone close to one of these monuments on which was an inscription in Russian stating that an expedition to survey and mark the boundary had visited the spot.

He asserted that he did his best to examine the monument, but was prevented by the Alaskan Indians, who believed it to be the grave of one of their chiefs. If this report should prove true, it will make a settlement of the difficulties easy.

It is stated that all the government maps from the year 1802 mark the boundary just as it is claimed by the United States to-day, that it was so marked on the Russian maps, and also on those of the British Admiralty.

There are conflicting reports as to the gold finds at Cape Nome, Alaska. Some miners assert that the find is as rich as any that has been discovered in the Klondike region, while others think the report has been exaggerated, and that it is foolish for us to hope that Alaska has gold fields of equal richness to those of the Northwest Territory.

**Cape Nome Gold
Fields.**

Two miners just returned from Cape Nome gave very discouraging accounts of the conditions there. They are both men who have been in the Klondike, and are well acquainted with the mining conditions in these northern regions. At the first news of the discovery of gold in Alaska they left the Klondike and hastened to Cape Nome, which is on the southwestern point of the peninsula which lies between Norton Bay and Kotzebue Sound. When they arrived there they failed to find a single claim that had yielded a hundred dollars' worth of gold to its workers, and soon decided that the discovery was a fraud which had been set on foot by a party of schemers who had claims to sell.

It would, however, seem that there must be some better foundation than this for the rumored discovery of gold, as the War Department has issued a statement in regard to this region which, while it is a warning to miners to avoid the district, merely dwells on the barrenness of the country, and does not suggest that no gold is to be found there.

The statement is made upon the strength of a report by Major Ray, who was sent by our government to command the district of North Alaska.

This officer suggested that the War Department should publish an official warning to those intending to visit Cape Nome, and tell them that it is a place of great desolation, utterly destitute of timber, and depends entirely on importations for food, fuel, and shelter. He also declared that any attempt to winter there under existing conditions could only end in disaster, and added that it is of the utmost importance to stop people from going there unless they are fully prepared for the life they will have to face, and can carry supplies with them to last until the country is opened in the summer.

He stated further that there is great excitement in St. Michael's over the reported find. Under these circumstances, and with his full knowledge of the sufferings which prospectors must endure, it is fair to suppose that if the reports of the gold find were really untrue, the Major would have added that information to his warning. But he did not so report.



A party of scientists who went to Alaska a few weeks ago reported the discovery of an immense bay which runs twenty miles into the land. At its head is a glacier which they declared to be grander than the Muir Glacier, and only slightly inferior to it in size. The bay has been named Unknown Bay, but no name has as yet been found for the glacier. It is to be hoped that when the party returns we shall hear a fuller account of this discovery, and at the same time learn its exact location. Such account will be most interesting.

There are seven of these great glaciers, all of which find their outlet in Glacier Bay.

The account which has reached us does not say whether the new glacier belongs to the Fairweather group, or whether it is a part of an entirely new system of ice rivers.

Alaska bids fair to become the Switzerland of America. It is said that the scenery among its snowy mountains and broad glaciers is so beautiful that nothing can compare with it.

As a matter of fact, summer trips are already being made into this region, and people who want to study glaciers and icebergs at close range can do so with no more exertion than is necessary to pack their traps and go aboard a well-appointed vessel.

The most famous of the Alaskan glaciers is the Muir Glacier, which was discovered in 1879 by John Muir.

The group of Alaskan glaciers, of which the Muir forms a part, has its origin in the Fairweather Mountains, the Mount St. Elias range and the Chilkats probably also sending their portion of snow to form the massive icy walls.

The great glaciers sweep like ice rivers down the sides of the mighty mountains, on their slow but unchecked journey to the sea, where as icebergs they sail on and on, until melted in the warm waters.

These glaciers all find their outlet in one great bay, which has very happily been named Glacier Bay.

As the country is explored by pioneers and tourists, it will not be surprising if other finds are made. Our acquaintance with the interior of Alaska is limited.

The first sight of these ice rivers has been most interestingly described by their discoverer.

Mr. Muir, with a missionary and a party of natives from Fort Wrangel, had started out to find the wonderful ice mountains of which he had heard the Alaskans talk. He penetrated far into the northern regions, and discovered the first of the glaciers, which he named Geikie, after the famous Scotch geologist, Sir Archibald Geikie. Just when success seemed in his grasp his party grew dissatisfied; the natives declared it was madness to try to advance farther north in October, the beginning of the winter, and stubbornly refused to proceed.

The party encamped near the foot of the first glacier, determined to take a couple of days' rest, and then to turn back homeward. Leaving his men in camp, Mr. Muir started out alone to prospect. Ahead of him stood a great ice-covered mountain, and up its steep sides the intrepid discoverer climbed. After hours of weary work he found himself fifteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, but enveloped in such a thick fog that nothing was to be seen. Numb, weary, and discouraged, he cast himself down on the ground, too exhausted to move, when suddenly the clouds rolled away, and beneath him stretched a view that amply repaid him for all his effort.

Right under his feet spread five magnificent glaciers, sparkling and smiling in a thousand different colors and lights, under the glittering rays of the sun. All these great ice rivers were seeking an outlet in the bay at his feet, which was filled with the roar and commotion of the mighty icebergs which were, one by one, detaching themselves from the ends of the glaciers.

When Mr. Muir returned to his companions it was with a story which roused their enthusiasm to a pitch nearly equal to his own, and there was no further

talk of returning; forward and onward was their cry, until the whole grand bay and its tributary glaciers had been explored.

The birth of an iceberg, as described by Mr. Muir, must be a wonderful sight. He said:

"The front of this glacier [Muir Glacier] is about three miles wide. The berg-producing portion, that stretches across the inlet from side to side like a huge blue and green barrier, is only about two miles wide. Its height above the water is only about 250 to 300 feet, but soundings show that the wall reaches 720 feet below the surface.

"The number of bergs given off averages about one every five minutes, only counting those large enough to thunder loudly, and make themselves heard at a distance of two or three miles.

"When a large mass sinks from the wall there is first a piercing crash, then a prolonged thundering roar, followed by numerous growls as the old bergs dance in the waves about the newcomer. This again is followed by the swish and roar of the waters, that, displaced by the falling of the berg, rush madly back against the face of the glacier.

"Sometimes, instead of falling off the upper part of the glacier, large bergs will rise from the submerged portion, and spring with a tremendous commotion nearly to the top of the wall. Tons of water stream down their sides like hair, and the mighty ice masses plunge and rise, and plunge and rise, until they finally settle in perfect poise."



The unfortunate assassination of President Henreaux, of Santo Domingo, has resulted in a civil war which has thrown the whole country into confusion and caused considerable agitation in Haiti. Haiti is, you

**The Troubles
in Santo Domingo.**

know, the neighboring republic, and occupies the western half of the island on which San Domingo is situated.

On the death of President Heureaux the Vice-President, Figuero, was duly installed in the vacant office ; but his appointment did not satisfy the friends of Jiminez, who immediately rose, armed themselves, and began the attempt to install the latter in office. This has led to the present civil war.

According to the latest accounts the government forces have won a great victory over the insurgents, but it is said that this will not by any means end the trouble, which has taken such deep root in the island that nothing but an overthrow of the government will satisfy the rebels, who are much stronger than was at first supposed.

Filibustering expeditions are constantly leaving Cuba to go to the aid of the insurgents, and this fact has given rise to a ridiculous rumor that the United States is at the back of the rebellion, and only waiting her opportunity to step in and seize both Haiti and Santo Domingo.

The trouble in both republics is said to be due to the poor financial conditions which exist, and which have resulted in general dissatisfaction on all sides.

Endeavors are being made by both Dominicans and Haitians to make General Gomez their leader, but the old soldier does not seem anxious to respond to the appeals of Santo Domingo or Haiti.

The situation in both countries is so serious that foreign Powers are sending gunboats and warships to the island to protect the interests of their citizens.

Four of the assassins who shot President Heureaux have been captured and executed.



The Parliamentary Committee appointed to discuss the election bill suggested by the Belgian government has rendered its decision, and rejected the whole proposal.

The Suffrage Crisis in Belgium.

We referred to this matter at length in No. 28, page 926, but it may be as well to refresh your memory by reminding you that the cause of the trouble was the unequal way in which the voting power is distributed in Belgium. The system of one vote to each man who is qualified for the privilege is not followed in Belgium, but to certain personages who have the qualifications of learning or property two, and sometimes three, votes are allowed. This makes the elections somewhat one-sided, as the wealthy and educated classes could always outvote the peasants, and so much dissatisfaction was felt that a new system was demanded.

To meet this the Ministry proposed an amendment which should put an end to the foolish idea of allowing anyone in the six large cities of the country more than one vote. But they intended to let the old system remain in force in the rural districts.

The people were, however, enlightened enough to see that this was but a trick, and riots and disturbances followed, in the midst of which the Ministers reluctantly consented to submit the proposed bill to a committee.

It is this committee which has startled the peace-

ful Belgium mind by flatly refusing to agree to any of the proposals laid before it, and they unceremoniously cast them out.

On hearing this decision the government had no choice but to resign, and the Prime Minister promptly put his resignation in the hands of King Leopold.

This seemed a good solution of the difficulty, for the people were so aroused over the Premier's attempt to trick them that they stoned his house, broke his windows, and threatened him with personal violence.

The Belgians are a peace-loving people, and as soon as they realized that the matter was to be put in the hands of a committee the rioting ceased, a threatened boycott was called off, and they waited patiently for the result of the committee's deliberations.

The resignation of the Premier has practically restored order. The new Cabinet, which was formed after some difficulty, promises to settle the suffrage by giving the people due representation, and as the King himself is one of the most ardent upholders of the one-vote-one-man plan, it seems as if the crisis might be over, and that Belgium would settle down once more to peace and prosperity.



Serious reports have been issued from Oporto, Portugal, to the effect that the dreaded bubonic plague had made its appearance there.

The Plague Enters Europe. Portugal is a small country situated on the western edge of the Spanish peninsula, and from its geographical position is

easily shut off from the rest of Europe. It is therefore possible that by enforcing a strict quarantine Europe may be spared the awful scourge which has already ravaged India.

The bubonic plague is said to resemble the plague of boils of Pharaoh's time, and to attack only the dirty and unwashed.

When it first broke out in India in 1896 the greatest indignation was expressed against the British authorities, who are responsible for the government of Hindustan, because they permitted numbers of the panic-stricken people to flee from the plague-infested districts, and so spread the disease in other quarters which it had not visited.

At the time there was serious talk of calling England to account for her negligence, and it was declared that should the plague visit Europe, England would be to blame for it. So great was the necessity for caution that even the Sultan of Turkey took action, and in 1897 forbade the annual Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca.*

In regard to the responsibility of England for the spread of the plague, it must be asserted that she did everything in her power to prevent it, after the first mad rush of the panic-stricken people from Bombay had warned her of the danger. The frequent riots in India of which we had occasion to write were occasioned by the natives rebelling against the efforts of the health officers to clean out plague-stricken districts and isolate—that is, keep by themselves—plague-stricken patients. In her faithful performance of this

*For description of pilgrimage, see Part II, page 400.

duty England has stirred up for herself the hatred of the people on account of their caste prejudices (for which see Part III, page 1073), and has made her rule in India still more difficult.

Last year when the accounts of the plague were causing Europe anxiety a noted health authority published a statement warning the various European cities to clean out certain picturesque but very dirty quarters which they owned. This authority repeated the assertion that cleanliness could stamp out the plague, and it was not to be feared in any but the filthy and overcrowded portions of cities.

Unfortunately the warning was not heeded, and now that the plague has really appeared Europe is filled with terror.

The strictest quarantine is being established. No trains are allowed to cross the frontier from Portugal into Spain, the Portuguese ports are being avoided by vessels, and all ships arriving from that country are kept in quarantine until they are considered safe.

The American consuls throughout southern Europe have been warned to keep a strict lookout for any appearance of the disease at any of the ports which trade with this country.



The Dreyfus trial is continuing at Rennes. So far the accusers only have been heard. Nothing has been brought out that the public did not already suspect. The most dramatic affair of the trial was the appearance of M. Casimir Perier the former President, and of General Mercier, the former Minister of War, on the witness stand.

M. Casimir Perier was President but for a very brief period, and resigned his office on account of the Dreyfus case. He stated on the witness stand that he did so because he had been kept in ignorance of the whole affair. When the Dreyfus case began to assume such a serious aspect the President sent for the papers in the affair, the secret dossier among others. It was thought at the time that he had convinced himself of the innocence of Dreyfus and resigned his office to avoid the ruin that must follow the Ministry when the truth came to light.

He, however, denied this, but admitted that the ignorance in which he had been kept about the affair was one of the reasons why he had refused to continue in office. His study of the document appears to have convinced him of the innocence of Dreyfus, for he stated on the witness stand that he felt compelled to speak the truth for the honor of France and in defense of the innocent.

Great stress had been laid by the prosecution on the evidence that would be given by General Mercier, but to the disappointment of the anti-Dreyfusites he merely favored the court with his impressions in the matter, and did not add any evidence to the case.

The two men in their testimony contradicted each other on so many vital points that the counsel for Dreyfus demanded that they should be brought face to face. This was permitted by the court, and for a tragic quarter of an hour these two important men—the former President of the country and the former Minister of War—contradicted each other as to the fact of the President being fully informed of the contents

of the bordereau, and on other points. The attitude of the two men was so different, the President speaking boldly and fearlessly, with head erect, and the Minister trying in vain to explain things away, that the impression which the counsel for Dreyfus wished to convey, that the War Office had deliberately endeavored to hoodwink everybody and falsify matters to save the credit of the General Staff of the Army, was fully borne in upon the spectators.



On August 14 the Dreyfus case took on another sinister phase. As Maitre Labori, the clever lawyer who is defending Dreyfus, was making his way to the courtroom he was attacked by cowardly assassins, and shot. As he fell to the ground the wretches tried to rob him of the wallet in which he carried the papers he had prepared for the defense of Dreyfus. The celebrated lawyer was, however, quick enough to realize the reason for the shooting, and in spite of his sufferings held his wallet firmly until friends arrived. Happily he was not so severely wounded as was at first supposed, and the rumors are that he will not only live, but may be able to resume his work on the case within the next few days.

The friends of Dreyfus, on hearing of the attack on Labori, and that his illness would be of short duration, appealed to the court for an adjournment of a few days that the lawyer might be able to continue to conduct the case.

To the surprise of everybody the request was denied, and thus crippled, the defense had to continue

its fight for the liberty of one man against the tissue of lies and deceit built up by a nest of villains, each desirous of shielding himself and his colleagues from the righteous wrath of an outraged people.

Much disturbance is also felt by the friends of Dreyfus on account of the refusal of Esterhazy to attend the proceedings, in spite of the government promise of a safe conduct for him. He is at present in England, and thinking that discretion is the better part of valor, has decided to remain there in safety.

There is a feeling in Rennes that the case against Dreyfus is so weak that it must collapse, but the disability of Fernand Gustav Gaston Labori, referred to as Maitre Labori, and the loss of his clever cross-questioning, were severely felt at the session of the 16th.



The Paris police have arrested M. Paul Deroulede, the leader of the disturbances at the funeral of President Faure, and charged him with **New Arrests Made.** conspiring against the safety of the State. At the same time an effort was made to arrest the President and leaders of a league formed for the suppression of the Jews, called the Anti-Semite League. In this attempt they were not successful, as the leaguers had heard of their intended arrest and stocked their headquarters with provisions and ammunition and made ready to stand a siege and defy the law. They also provided a liberal supply of water in cement tanks in the cellar of their headquarters.

When the police arrived they found the house barricaded, and the occupants refused to leave it unless they were forced to do so at the point of the sword.

At last accounts they were still defying the law. Their leader, M. Guerin, had made an offer to come forth and deliver himself to justice if his party would be allowed to go free.

This the police refused, as it would not do them any good to secure one of the agitators and let the rest of the firebrands go free; so they answered that they must have all of the rebels or none.



If you were walking along a certain road near a certain plantation in Cuba to-day, you might meet a snorting, panting engine of such gigantic size that you would rub your eyes and begin to think they had turned into magnifying glasses.

After the rubbing, you would get out of the way and leave lots of room for a locomotive the top of whose stack is about twice and a half the height of a man from the ground, and whose driving wheels are eight feet—consider this—and the front wheels five feet, in diameter. To see this dragon crawling along a dirt road at the rate of thirty miles a day would seem rather uncanny to a savage, and to us a bit wonderful.

This new traction engine from Springfield, Mass., the biggest and most powerful of its kind in the world, besides pulling along its own lumbering frame, a feat almost as difficult as hoisting one's self by one's bootstraps, hauls five or six cars filled with from 30 to 112

tons of freight, according to the hardness and level of the roadbed. The rims of the engine wheels are ribbed to avoid slipping. Although the train costs a great deal of money, yet in the end it is cheaper than a horse caravan. By means of it ore, sugar—mine and plantation freight—can be sent easily to distant railroads. O, Uncle Sam is a great chap for building ships and locomotives. He is making Cuba over into the most beautiful little commercial island in the world.

Another powerful engine, built to run up the Jungfrau, Switzerland, is less of a corpulent Hercules than its Cuban cousin. It neither snorts nor pants, for its "muscles" are electric. This dapper little fellow, the prince of cogwheel locomotives, is to haul trains over the steepest grades on the road with the aid of two 125-horsepower motors. The pivots of the cogwheels are of aluminum bronze, the teeth of cast steel. There will be no danger of running downhill—the very thought of such an accident is horrible—for three kinds of brake are provided—an electric brake for the driving shaft, a brake for the rails, and a hand brake. "Our English Cousins" have made this remarkable climber.



This electric locomotive reminds us of those much-talked-of automobiles. First automobiles, then flying machines, I suppose. Two Spanish

Automóvil. towns twelve miles apart are brought into touch with each other by an automobile line. The "mobes" hold nine persons each. France is going automobile-mad. Important races are constantly

taking place. Peasants scream in terror at the sight of a cab dashing down hill at breakneck speed. On July 16, sixty-seven carriages started on a race around France, or a distance of 1,450 miles, to be covered in about nine days. At present writing we do not know the result. The 3,700-mile trip from New York to the Golden Gate, now (August 7) being made by Mr. and Mrs. Davis, is to us more interesting than the French exploit. When the Davis vehicle, a four-wheeled buggy, set out July 13, it was escorted up Fifth Avenue by dozens of wheels and motor carriages. A photograph of the carriage shows a horseshoe hung over the dasher-lamp. THE GREAT ROUND WORLD wishes Mr. and Mrs. Davis the cream of good luck!

Paris is going to do away with those barrel-on-wheel arrangements for removing dirt from the streets. Automobiles will have sweeper and sprinkler attachments, and will run as handily as brooms heretofore have swept. We would all like to be at Paris, France, next February, when the Automobile Fête comes off. No doubt the United States will be well represented, for a number of rich companies are building by night and by day electric vehicles of every kind and shape.



The other day we saw a remarkable photograph of a reach of the St. John's River, Florida, completely lost sight of in a dense growth of an ex-

A Beautiful Pest. quisite light-blue flower, the hyacinth. St. John's boatmen would not speak in this way. They would call the lovely flower by an ugly name, like "nuisance," or "pest"—and with good

reason, for men can't very well fish, or steam, or float timber in an enormous spider's web of tough stems. After a heavy rain masses of the plant pile against bridges, forming dams that are difficult to remove and cause the river to overflow, and perhaps a bridge to give way. Nine years ago hyacinths began their onward march in a pond near Edgewater. The pond was rid of the growth, which was thrown, of all places, into the St. John's River! The unwise people who did the throwing must feel badly over their foolish act, for matters have come to such a pass that Congress is investigating a means of prevention. The War Department suggests a water snowplough with a double bow, that will gather up the plants, push them through rollers, and cast them into barges. This plan is yet to be tried. The Department of Agriculture has also been appealed to. A Mr. Webber says he knows of a fungus that likes nothing better than a meal of water-hyacinths, which, by the way, are larger than but not so graceful as the land variety. Don't let's import English sparrows to eat up worms, or throw faded water-hyacinths anywhere but on the ash-heap!



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THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT

with which is incorporated THE UNIVERSE.

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THE reports from Porto Rico brought the news that the accounts of death and disaster which followed in the train of the hurricane really have not been in the least exaggerated. The whole island appears to have been devastated, the food supply destroyed, and the people in the ruined towns huddle together anywhere for shelter, while the country people are sleeping in the fields.

**The Porto Rico
Hurricane.**

The peasants who have any fruit left are hurrying it into the towns to sell, and have had to appeal for a police force to guard their carts, which are besieged and robbed by the hungry crowds.

The mayors of the different towns reported that they have not received orders to distribute funds to the people, but are doing what they can out of their own pockets.

When the Secretary of War learned that the disaster was even greater than had at first been feared, he decided to issue a further appeal to the Governors of the various States in the Union asking them to assist in raising funds for the sufferers, and money is now coming in from all quarters.

The worst feature of the whole disaster is that disease is likely to follow in the wake of the hurricane. During the floods which swept Ponce vast numbers of cattle and live stock were drowned. In the confusion that has followed there has not been any chance to remove the carcasses, and, in consequence, the air is filled with odors that are causing considerable sick-

ness among the people, and the greatest anxiety to the doctors, who fear that plague may follow the famine which is now rendering the people too weak to be able to resist disease.

The two loads of provisions which were the first shipped from New York arrived safely on time in Porto Rico. The reports from Brigadier General Davis, however, stated that in addition to sending food supplies it will be necessary to find employment for the people, and send them seed with which to once more sow their ruined fields.

The government has remitted the duty on all supplies entering Porto Rico for the relief of the sufferers, an act which will greatly assist in the speedy distribution of the cargoes on their arrival.

There have been several pleasant comments in West Indian papers on the promptness with which America sent relief to her stricken colony, and it is to be hoped that the Porto Ricans may learn the worth of our friendship in this hour of their affliction.



The stir in Europe owing to the discovery of the plague in Portugal is increasing. Spain has sent a

**The Plague
in Europe.**

request to her citizens in the infected country to remain where they are and sacrifice themselves rather than return and spread the disease throughout Europe. It is somewhat difficult to see how they could return if they would, as no trains are allowed to cross the frontier between Portugal and Spain, and the quarantine regulations are of the strictest.

England has cut Portugal entirely off her list. The

mail steamers do not any longer stop at any Portuguese ports, and all communication with the country has been forbidden.

In the meanwhile reports from Oporto are far from encouraging. While there is no epidemic at present, the doctors are obliged to acknowledge that the disease is on the increase. The first cases were discovered as long ago as June 4, but the doctors hoped that they might not be the dreaded bubonic plague. They made the usual scientific experiments to discover whether the disease was due to a microbe, and, if so, whether it was the same that caused the bubonic plague in India. The results have shown that the disease in Oporto is in truth the same scourge.

While these accounts are alarming in the extreme, we must not forget that we are living in a scientific age and that the new science of bacteriology (which treats of the microbes, or extremely minute organisms which occur in the air, the water, and in the alimentary canals, or canals which convey the food from the mouth to the digestive organs) is hourly working to lift the burden of disease from us. Though many of these microbes are harmless, others cause various diseases, and the science of bacteriology devotes itself to finding out what conditions are necessary to enable these harmful microbes to flourish, and how they may most easily be destroyed.

It is a theory of bacteriologists that nearly every disease from which humanity suffers is caused by microbes, and that as soon as science has discovered the antitoxin, or antidote for the poison, which they can inject into the system, the fevers and poxes and plagues

from which we now suffer will no longer have any terrors for us.

The microbe which causes the bubonic plague has been discovered, and while there is at present no anti-toxin for it, men of science have learned that it loses vitality when exposed to air and sunshine, but thrives in dirt and darkness.

This is of course a great step in the right direction, and gives the doctors some ground to work upon.

The bubonic plague is declared to be the same disease which ravaged England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the worst visitation being in 1664-5, when it is said that one hundred thousand persons perished in the city of London, within which the disease was mainly confined. After the worst of the pestilence was over, and those who had fled from the city were beginning to venture back, many cases continued to appear in different sections of the city until the following year, when the great fire of London occurred, in which all the crowded and dirty portions of the city were completely destroyed. The fire spread over an area of four hundred and thirty-six acres, laid waste four hundred streets, and destroyed more than thirteen thousand houses. It burned steadily for four days, and when finally put out it was found to have burned away with it the last remnants of the plague-infected districts.

London has not since been visited by the fearful scourge, and the careful system of drainage which is in use there, with the general attention paid to the laws of health, makes it unlikely that any similar scourge could again obtain a footing in the great city.

We can therefore read the accounts of the oncoming of the plague with less uneasiness than we might feel if the microbe had not been discovered, and if the disease had not already been studied. Some of the best minds in the world are straining every nerve to discover the necessary antitoxin, and it will certainly be found.



While on this subject it will interest you to know that a commission appointed by the President in 1897 to investigate the nature of yellow fever has made a most encouraging report on the subject.

**Yellow Fever Can
be Checked.**

The commission was composed of members of the Marine Hospital Staff, who were yellow fever experts. The report states that beyond any doubt the bacillus or microbe found by Professor Giuseppe Sanarelli,* of the University of Bologna, Italy, is the cause of yellow fever. The report goes on to state how the infection is caused, how the disease progresses, and concludes with the intelligence that the growth of the microbe is easily destroyed by the processes of disinfection, and it can be readily killed by the same means. The commissioners also stated that there does not seem to be any reason why an antitoxin should not be found that will be stronger and more effective than that found by the Italian scientist.

This report means in a few words that yellow fever is no longer a mystery to science, but that its ways are understood, and will soon be under the same control as smallpox or any other epidemic.

* See number 30, page 975.

The latest reports from Mexico stated that the Yaquis have been driven away from one of their strongholds, which is now occupied by government troops. They are, however, assembled in great force farther in the mountains, and have thrown up earthworks and constructed forts with the intention of offering a desperate resistance.

**The Yaqui
Rebellion.**

Further accounts of the trouble stated that the Yaquis became exasperated over the government allotment of the lands, all the good and fertile land having been given to the Mexicans, the Indians being forced to content themselves with what was left.

Another cause of complaint was said to be the water question. The only way of getting water to the crops in this section is by irrigating ditches. As soon as the country was opened the owners of some large ranches combined to construct a grand canal which should afford water for their lands. The result of their engineering efforts was that they got all the water they wanted, but the Indians, with their less scientifically built waterways, had the water drained away from their ditches and their lands were left high and dry. When they protested they were told to wait for rain, but instead they cut the canal, turned the water back into their own ditches and prepared to fight for their rights.

An attempt is being made to belittle the uprising by insisting that it is merely a small local affair, but the government is fully alive to the seriousness of the situation, and is sending troops and men enough after the rebels to make the affair so decisive that there

will not be any trouble to be feared from the Yaquis later on.

It is said of the Yaquis that they are a people who have steadily resisted civilization. Like the Boers, they only ask to be let alone, and their greatest wish is to keep white men out of their native fastnesses.

They have never been friendly with the Mexican government, and one of their principal causes of complaint has been the command that they must clothe themselves when they visit towns or places where white men are congregated.

In spite of their desire for freedom and isolation they still have use for the Mexican dollar, and every now and then parties of them will visit civilized towns for the sake of selling in them the mats and pottery which they manufacture. On these occasions they take with them the hated garments which the Mexican laws force them to wear, and carrying them in little bundles on top of their heads, make their way in comfort until they are at the boundaries, when they proceed to put on the despised trousers and shirts, and enter the settlement clothed, but miserable. As soon as their wares are sold they hurry off again and relieve themselves of their outer garments as soon as the last house has been passed.

The Yaquis are so much averse to strangers that, like the shy African tribes of whom Stanley wrote, they desert their villages on the approach of a visitor. Their household goods are necessarily few and portable, and if it is impossible to check the advance of the strangers by blocking the paths or rolling rocks

down on them as a gentle hint that they are not wanted, the Yaquis gather up their possessions and quit their village. When the stranger finally enters he finds nothing there but the bare huts, with possibly a few stones for grinding corn, which have been too heavy to carry away.

Stanley in his *In Darkest Africa* stated that the pygmies, the tribe of dwarfs he found in the heart of the great forest he traversed, behaved in precisely the same way. Many of the other tribes were also frightened at the advance of the large expedition which Stanley led, and fled. This, however, did not seem remarkable in the heart of Africa, because the tribes were dwellers in a great forest which had never before been crossed by travelers, and the arrival of Stanley's large party, several hundred strong, must have led them to believe they were about to be attacked and slaughtered. But that the Yaquis should have this same habit seems very strange, for they are familiar with white men, at times visit their towns, and must therefore have obtained some ideas in regard to civilization.

In consequence of this determination to expel strangers, there is much of the Yaqui country which is altogether unknown, and consequently there are many legends and fables about these people and their land. One story very popular in Mexico is that there is an ancient and splendid city hidden in the heart of the Yaqui country. The city, which is supposed to be in ruins, is said to occupy a mountain height approached only by trails which are strictly guarded by the tribesmen. In addition to this there are traditions

of mines which contain fabulous quantities of the precious metals, gold and silver, and as long as no one has been there who can contradict these wonder tales, they increase and multiply until it would seem that all the wealth of the Indies is small compared to the treasures that lie hidden in the Yaqui hills.



It seems to be the fate of the City of New York to be kept in constant dread of what her officials will do next. We have hardly recovered from the shock of the revelations made by the Mazet Committee, and the determination of the city fathers to block any schemes in which they are not personally interested by refusing to vote for the bonds necessary to pay for the work, than we are treated to a new scare and a new scandal.

The story of the scheme is that at a recent meeting of the Board of Public Improvements an attempt was made to force a contract with the Ramapo Water Works Company through the Board, under which the City of New York would agree to take water from the company for forty years at a rate which amounted to about five million dollars a year.

When Mr. Coler, the Comptroller, heard of this scheme he was excessively indignant. The Board had not taken action in the matter further than to recommend that it be brought up for discussion on August 30, and the Comptroller therefore had plenty of time in which to lay his plans to defeat this

scheme, which he insisted was merely a political job. His reasons for thinking this were, in the first place, that the Croton watershed supplied all the water the city would need for the next twenty years; in the second place, that years ago this same Ramapo water had been offered to the city at about fifty dollars per million gallons, while the price now demanded was seventy dollars. In addition to this it was found that the Ramapo Water Company was not a solid concern. Its president and board of directors were changed every year, the name of its treasurer had never been known, and it was apparent that the men who were supposed to be the owners and responsible men of the concern were only figureheads put up by others who did not wish their names to appear.

As soon as Comptroller Coler scented the wrong behind the apparently innocent contract, people began to add the figures in the matter, and it was found that if the contract was pushed through, it would compel the city to pay to an unknown and irresponsible corporation the enormous sum of two hundred million dollars in the space of forty years. It was at once seen that the enormous thefts by the old Tweed ring were mere child's play compared with the robbery contemplated by the projectors of the Ramapo Water Works scheme.

Comptroller Coler did not believe in half measures; therefore as soon as information of the affair reached him he sent for engineers and ordered them to make him a report on the capacity of the Croton watershed, from which the city now receives its water supply, as he wished to have fullest array of facts and figures

before him that he might be prepared to fight and defeat this infamous measure.

The specialists he consulted informed him that nearly one-half of the water at present supplied is being wasted owing to leakage of pipes and improper control, and that by the use of new appliances this leakage can be stopped. They also informed him that if the city made the contract with the Ramapo people, an additional outlay of fifteen million dollars would be necessary to put the water system of New York in condition to stand the enormous pressure which the service pipes would have to bear. The Ramapo contract schemers did not intend to carry the water supply into New York, but proposed to connect with the city mains a number of miles up the Hudson River.

Mr. Coler is determined to save the city from this contract, which does indeed look like an outrageous steal, when we reflect that it is an attempt to force the city to pay five million dollars a year for what it does not need.



The yacht *Shamrock* arrived safely in these waters, and considerable interest is being manifested in her.

The "Shamrock" She dropped anchor, however, several days before she was actually due, and a rumor went abroad that there would not be any race, as the yacht had disobeyed one of the conditions of the challenge, which was that she must sail for a certain portion of the trip across the ocean under her own canvas. It appears that after about

ten days at sea the officers got somewhat tired of the voyage, and took advantage of the aid that Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht *Erin*, which accompanied the *Shamrock*, afforded her.

Up to the present moment there has been little comment made on this action. The New York Yacht Club officials had granted the owner permission to have the yacht towed in calms. The yachtsmen are delighted that the racer is here safe and sound, and are anxious that she shall get into racing trim and be ready to show the stuff of which she is made.

Every courtesy has been shown to her officers. Her owner, Sir Thomas Lipton, is not with her, but will be here for the races; when his representative, Mr. David Barrie, went with the captains of the *Shamrock* and the *Erin* to the office of the Collector of the Port of New York to pay the port entrance fees, Collector Bidwell would not allow the visitors to pay one cent of the dues, which amounted to about fifty dollars. One rumor is that he waived the dues, but this seems somewhat unlikely, as he hardly had authority to do so. Another, and possibly the correct, statement is that the Collector paid them himself, and informed the visitors that nothing was due.

Crowds visited the *Shamrock* at her anchorage off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and greatly admired her graceful lines. Her crew were much exercised in spirit lest the excursion boats should come so near that they would bump against the vessel and damage her, and were constantly hanging over the sides shouting warnings to the too friendly visitors.

Both the *Erin* and the *Shamrock* have been taken to the Erie Basin, where they will be cleaned, and the *Shamrock* will be repainted. The masts and rigging under which she crossed the Atlantic will be removed and new spars will be substituted. Of these she has two sets, so that in case of accident repairs can readily be made and the vessel again put in proper trim.

Sir Thomas Lipton has so far shown himself to be an excellent sportsman, and it is to be hoped that whichever side wins there may be none of the back-biting and accusations which made the race with Lord Dunraven's *Valkyrie* such an irritating and scandalous affair.

Our yacht, the *Columbia*, is at Bristol, R. I., receiving a thorough overhauling. When she leaves there she will be in perfect racing trim. The steel mast, which broke on one of her trial trips, has been repaired, and will be "stepped," that is, put in place immediately. It is said that a new steel mast is being built by the Bethlehem Iron Company.

The crew have been busy removing all the yacht's fittings below deck, and when she is ready for the race she will not carry anything but what is absolutely necessary. The crew will eat and sleep on board the tender which will accompany the racer, and the yacht will be little more than a shell. The *Shamrock* will be treated in the same way, for it is the present custom to make the boats as light as possible, so that the test of speed may be more complete than it could possibly be if both were furnished and fitted up for living purposes.

The Dreyfus case is little nearer to its close than it was one week ago, but great strides have been made toward the establishment of the innocence of the prisoner, and it is now whispered around that the Court will be forced to acquit the accused man, though it will, if so, do it much against its will.

The Dreyfus Case. A feeling of despair settled down on the Dreyfusites when Maitre Labori was shot and incapacitated from attending the trial; for, although Maitre Demange is a very clever lawyer, he does not possess the genius of Labori, whose work since he first undertook the defense of M. Zola has been marked by a brilliancy, a quickness of thought, and a readiness to seize upon every favorable point that is his own peculiar gift.

The refusal on the part of the Court to grant an adjournment until the lawyer was better showed only too plainly that the very judges who were trying Dreyfus were opposed to him, and that, in spite of the five years of suffering through which he has passed, they were determined to make things as hard and pitiless for him as possible.

The first days of the trial when Labori was not present to cross-examine were days which chilled the hearts of the Dreyfus sympathizers. M. Demange allowed certain damaging things to pass unchallenged, and several of the officers who appeared as witnesses against the unhappy man were able to leave the witness stand with their testimony against him unquestioned.

After a couple of anxious days M. Demange got him-

self better in hand and was able to break down some of the testimony that would have injured his client's cause. In the meanwhile, however, Dreyfus himself had realized that a greater effort would be necessary on his part now that Labori was no longer present to help him.

Up to that moment he had confined himself to impassioned assertions of his innocence, and denials of the actions imputed to him. His remarks had been merely those of a man tortured to the very last extremity, but the immensity of his danger, the danger that this Court would reconvict him and send him back to the awful life like that he had suffered through during the past five years, aroused him. The hope of being once more restored to his beloved wife and children gave him courage and wisdom, and Dreyfus suddenly appeared in a new light—as his own lawyer. He studied the testimony of the witnesses, took notes of certain important points, and at the proper moment made a telling speech in his own defense, refuted some of the testimony that had been given, and proved with facts and figures the truth of his own remarks.

The effect was startling, and spectators and witnesses alike felt that he had materially strengthened his cause.

On the day on which Dreyfus first assumed this new attitude another incident occurred which showed the prejudice of the Court, but also the conviction of the people that Dreyfus should have fair play.

Some remarks were made by one of the witnesses which reflected on the truth of Colonel Picquart's

testimony. The Colonel immediately asked permission to refute those statements, but to the surprise of everybody the presiding officer of the Court, with a sneer, asked him if it was possible that he wanted to speak again. The spectators understood the desire of the judge to suppress any testimony in Dreyfus' favor, and hissed him so roundly that his face became scarlet, and he permitted Picquart to speak without further hindrance.

The present attitude of Dreyfus is highly pleasing to his friends, as the officers who have appeared against him frequently made slighting remarks in regard to his protests of innocence, and declared that an innocent man does not content himself with declaring his innocence, but tries his best to establish it.

Every day at the trial Dreyfus' brother Mathieu sits in the front row of seats, and listens intently to every word, alert and eager for any hint that may be helpful to Alfred. It is largely to the devotion of his wife and Mathieu that Alfred Dreyfus owes this present chance of proving his innocence. These two people have shown an extraordinary devotion to the unfortunate man, and it is to be hoped that their labors may be rewarded by the release of their loved one. It is feared that Dreyfus may not be able to stand the strain of the trial, which will probably last for another three weeks, as he is quite unable to take any nourishment except milk, and lives entirely on the nervous excitement of the moment.



The proceedings of Tuesday, August 22, were rendered remarkable by the return of Maitre Labori the

**The Return of
Maitre Labori.**

wounded advocate of Captain Dreyfus. It was in vain that the doctors had ordered him to rest, and had threatened him with serious consequences if he ventured into the excitement of the trial too soon. Maitre Labori, from having become impressed with the injustice done to Dreyfus as an individual, had become attached to Dreyfus as a friend, and could not rest in peace while his friend needed his aid.

When he entered the court room he received an ovation which was of so pronounced a nature that mere smiles and bows were not a sufficient reply to it. As soon as the Court entered and the presiding officer had expressed his pleasure at seeing the lawyer once again, and his detestation of the hideous crime by which enemies had sought to remove him from his duties, Maitre Labori rose to his feet and in a few well-chosen words thanked the judges and people for their interest in his welfare and assured them of his determination to remain at his post until the truth had been brought to light and justice done.

He then turned to his work, took the witnesses in hand in a way that convinced them that matters were going to be very different now that the leading counsel was back again.

Dreyfus also continued his methods of the previous day, and the result was that his cause gained considerably by the day's work.

The bordereau, that famous piece of evidence, has been picked to the bone, and on its miserable skeleton there does not hang one shred of evidence hurtful to Dreyfus.

The secret dossier is now being sifted, and many and serious are the blows which are being aimed at this peculiar collection of documents. It has been proved that many of the letters of which it is composed are forgeries, some made by the unfortunate Colonel Henry, who committed suicide after he had confessed himself a forger. The document in the main has been shown to have been doctored by Colonel Du Paty de Clam with the intention of fastening the guilt on Dreyfus, and unless some unexpected evidence is brought forward the secret dossier, or brief, will be as harmless as the famous bordereau.

One piece of evidence was brought out which will bring one of Dreyfus' enemies, General Mercier, former Minister of War, within the pale of the law. In the secret dossier was a letter from the Austrian attaché, Colonel Schneider, which was used as one of the principal points of evidence against Dreyfus, and was considered a proof positive of his guilt.

This letter has been denounced by the attaché as a forgery, and it has since come to light that General Mercier obtained a letter written by Colonel Schneider which he caused to be fixed over until it became the incriminating document which was used against Dreyfus. The letter in the original neither referred to Dreyfus nor political matters, and was only a private communication, which referred to affairs which did not have anything to do with France, her War Office, or Dreyfus.

Colonel Schneider intends to go to Paris to prosecute General Mercier for this deed, which is a criminal offense under the French law.

Maitre Labori swiftly embraced the opportunity of exposing this story on his return to conducting the case, and it is felt that General Mercier has been absolutely ruined by the light which has been thrown upon his prosecution of the Dreyfus matters.



Whatever the result of the Dreyfus trial may, be it cannot but have a serious effect on the future of

France, and it seems certain that the
Riots in Paris. unhappy country is hovering on the verge of a rebellion. The army was the idol of France. Kings and emperors might be swept away and presidents established in their stead, but the army always remained the same. It was supposed to be the embodiment of all that was brave and true. The honor of France was in the keeping of its soldiers, and the idea that members of the army could cheat and lie and betray their trust was never entertained.

The facts that have come out at the Dreyfus trial have, however, shown all too plainly that the chiefs of the army are capable of any infamy to further their own ends, and France has been compelled to see her idol dragged in the dust. With her faith in her army shattered, she has nothing left to believe in, and is drifting helplessly and hopelessly, a rudderless ship.

It is not to be wondered at that under these circumstances the discontented should arise and attempt to overthrow the government for the sake of putting their own schemes in operation.

On Sunday, August 20, two journals published in

the interest of anarchists and socialists printed appeals to the people to meet their leaders in the Place de la République. Crowds gathered at the appointed place and were harangued by leaders, who denounced the military party, the priests, the party opposed to the Jews, declared Alfred Dreyfus to be a martyr, and said that anarchists ought to rule the country.

At this point the police interfered and a riot ensued, in the midst of which two of the leaders, Sebastien Faure, the editor of a socialist paper, and an anarchist named Faberot, were arrested.

The rioters became indignant at the arrest of their chiefs, and started off in an ugly mood to do mischief. Reaching the Church of St. Ambroise, they proceeded to smash all its windows. Then some one began to sing the Carmagnole, the hideous song which was the rallying cry of the French Revolutionists in 1789, when the monarchy was overthrown, aristocrats were murdered, the king was beheaded, and the first Napoleon made his appearance. The strains of the Carmagnole (Kah-mah-nyole) aroused the people to further frenzy, and they proceeded to the Church of St. Joseph, which they forced open and sacked. The infuriated crowd rushed upon the altars, threw down the holy images, candlesticks, and ornaments, carried the chairs outside, burned them, and completed their work by setting the pulpit on fire, and destroying some very valuable paintings which hung in the church.

The police finally dispersed the mob, and are now taking the greatest precautions to prevent a recurrence of the outrage. The government is, however, extremely anxious and fears an outbreak at any moment.

The words anarchist and socialist may seem a trifle perplexing, so we give you a definition of them.

An anarchist is a person who is discontented with all existing institutions, and who believes in using violence to destroy the whole system of law and order.

A socialist is a person who desires to establish an order of things whereby the people will own the land and manage its industries. The wealth of the world will, they believe, thus be equally distributed, so that there will be no more rich men, or poor men, but all will fare alike.



M. Guérin and his followers are still shut up in their fort in the Rue de Chabrol. The place is closely guarded by soldiers and all supplies of gas and water have been cut off from the beleaguered rebels. There is a report that their provisions are running short. It was hoped that famine might force them to give in, but it is now said that the marketwomen and washerwomen of Paris are going in a body two thousand strong to carry relief to the rebels. These French marketwomen, women of the Halles (markets) as they are called, are very formidable creatures. Strong of limb, loud of voice, and furious of temper, they are at times more demons than women, and if they do indeed turn out to aid Guérin, they will probably in time accomplish their purpose, or know the reason why. It was these charming ladies who egged the men on to the vilest and most cruel of the deeds which were accomplished in the Revolution. One gathering of these women was dispersed by the police.

The reply of President Kruger to the British government has been unofficially announced.

The Situation in the Transvaal. You will remember that England proposed that a conference should be held to discuss what benefits the

Uitlanders would receive under the new law proposed by the Transvaal Volksraad, and that the president refused the request because he would not give in to the suggestion that England had any right to interfere in the policy of the country.

It was stated at the time of the refusal that President Krüger had made suggestions to England which, if carried out, would remove all fear of trouble and bring matters to a peaceful conclusion. The exact terms of the reply have only just been made public.

It was to the effect that the Transvaal would grant the Uitlanders the right to a vote after five years of residence, would naturalize—that is, make citizens of—all Uitlanders who had been living in the Transvaal five years at the time of the passage of the law, would give parliamentary representation to the gold fields, and allow the Uitlanders to vote for the election of a president. All other questions should be submitted to arbitration. The Transvaal government declared itself willing to grant these concessions provided England agreed not to consider she had the right to interfere again because she had once been successful, and promised to abandon all her claims to suzerainty.

Suzerainty means, as you probably know, the exercise of superior authority over a country or people. England claims that she has this power over the Boers, and they insist that she has not. This suzer-

ainty gives England the right to dictate what foreign alliances the Boers may make, and is very annoying to them, for so long as she insists upon the right to dictate they cannot form alliances with either the Germans or the Portuguese, which would be most useful to them.

Mr. Chamberlain is said to have scouted the idea of relinquishing the suzerainty, and to have declared that such an idea is not to be contemplated.

England's reply to the latest suggestions from President Krüger is anxiously waited for, as it will probably show whether there is to be peace or war between the countries. In the meanwhile both sides are continuing their warlike preparations.



The public is at the present moment suffering keenly from the evils of the trust system. The meat which

comes to our tables is sent from Chicago, the great center for meat slaughtering and packing. Five of the largest of the firms engaged in this business have combined themselves into a trust called the Beef Trust, and the Big Five. The firms composing this trust are the Armour, Swift, Morris, Cudahy, and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger combinations. The last-named firm slaughters its meat in New York City. These men having contracts with all the large cattle-raisers in the West, imagine that they have entire control of the meat market, and have suddenly raised their prices to such a height that the retail butchers are now forced to pay six cents more per pound for beef than they did a week ago.

As you can well imagine, this is a fearful blow both

to the butchers and to the consumers. When beef suddenly goes up six cents a pound the man of moderate means looks around for some other and less expensive article of food. The butchers are therefore between two fires. They have raised their prices as high as they dare, and if the trust continues to push them, they will be forced to lose money on their beef or send their customers flocking in search of cheaper food.

The rise is particularly iniquitous, as it does not seem necessary, and the butchers have therefore determined to try to fight the trust which caused it.

At a meeting of the Butchers' Association it was decided that the New York butchers should combine and establish slaughterhouses of their own in the city. Instead of dealing with the Big Five, they intend to purchase their cattle direct from the ranches and dress it themselves, without having anything to do with the Chicago Trust.

Large sums of money have already been subscribed for the purpose, and a committee has been appointed to find a site for a slaughterhouse which shall be the property of the Butchers' Association of New York, and render them independent of the Chicago combination.

Buyers have already been sent out to the West to purchase stock, a proceeding at which the trust laughs, as it confidently asserts that all the cattle in the West have already been contracted for.

The butchers of St. Louis are following the lead of the New Yorkers, and in spite of all the trust can say, it seems probable that in the end prices will drop. The public will not tamely submit to the advance.

There seems but little doubt that the troubles in the Transvaal will end in war. Late reports convey the intelligence that the Reserves in Natal **Reserves in Natal Called Out.** have been called out. Natal is the British Colony which was occupied by the Boers when they left Cape Colony, but was afterward abandoned by them when Great Britain annexed the territory. The calling out of the Reserves is a serious step, and there is little doubt that it means war. At the same time news reached us that troops left England bound for the Cape of Good Hope, Africa, on Thursday, August 24.



There are somewhat conflicting reports as to the progress of the rebellion in San Domingo.

The Rebellion in San Domingo. From the rebel side comes the news that three cities have been captured, that the cause of Jimenez daily grows in favor, and that it will be but a short time before he is established at the head of the government.

From the government side comes the announcement that the rebel Jimenez has been arrested, and that all goes well for the cause of law and order.

The story of the arrest may be merely a repetition of the attempt on the part of the United States to prevent Jimenez from leaving Havana. The government of San Domingo asked the United States to arrest the general, declared that he was intending to embark for San Domingo, and that his presence in the island would be a menace to its peace. The rebel leader was accordingly arrested, but was released later, as there were no grounds for holding him.

The reports from the Philippines state that the insurgents are active and are fighting stubbornly. It is said that they have no faith in General Otis, and will never make peace with him.

From the
Philippines.

The new Secretary of War believes in taking prompt and severe steps to crush the rebellion. He is now considering the idea of blockading various ports in the Philippine group to prevent the entrance of food and supplies to the rebels.

The new volunteer regiments which are being enlisted will be hurried forward with all haste. It is also stated by authority that General Elwell S. Otis will not be removed, but will first be given an opportunity to show what he can do with a larger force of men at his command.



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On August 10 six cents each was offered for perfect copies of issues April 7, 1898 (whole No. 74), and July 28, 1898 (whole No. 90). Several subscribers sent copies and received twelve cents. But at least 500 more of each are needed at once. These copies cost subscribers less than three cents each. They can more than *double their money* by sending them (if they will spare them), with their address plainly written on wrapper, to THE GREAT ROUND WORLD Co.,
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RANGOON, BURMAH, is famous for its working elephants, which sometimes continue to be able-bodied day laborers until their eightieth year. One of the most valuable uses to which the Indian elephant is put is that of dragging heavy artillery.

When the battle is on, bullocks must replace the elephants, as the latter are fond of breaking loose at such

Useful Elephants.

times, and a wild elephant, even a wild circus elephant, is an unpleasant

beast to meet. Two elephants will drag a heavy gun over a level stretch at the rate of three and a half miles an hour, and as there are six guns in a battery, twelve elephants are required. Reckon up the number of horses needed to drag these guns, and remember the patience of the elephant, and you will see why the British government likes these great beasts. In winter elephants are largely used to drag cut timber from forest to river. When water is reached they carefully arrange the logs in rafts. They can carry from eight hundred to one thousand pounds and march from eight to ten hours a day, providing they have plenty to eat, namely, two pounds of rice for every foot of height, besides six hundred pounds of grass or hay. In upper India wheat cakes are fed—so elephants like pancakes as well as do Bobby and Katrina—(although they can't, like Bobby and Katrina, have syrup on them!) You have no idea how interesting are elephants. Why don't you make a little study of them? Keep an Elephant Book. Fill it full of pictures and clippings. Read elephant stories—Kipling knows just how to write them—and look up the present elephant's relatives and ancestors. I would like to say that it is a splendid thing to make a study of one thing in particular—no matter how small or insignificant it may be (and certainly an elephant is not!)—for studying one thing well, in the end, means knowing many things well.



As you hold your handsome American watch in your hand, you don't give it more than a passing thought.

Ancient Methods of Telling Time 1161

Clocks and Watches.

It tells you the time—it holds its hands to you imploringly, then it is thrust quickly out of your sight. You look at grandfather's tall clock with a good deal of interest. That is because it is queer. One of the earliest and simplest timekeepers was a flax wick two feet long that smoldered, but did not burn. Knots were tied in it at the right distances; one knot burned was an hour, and so on. The Chinese and Japanese made this odd "clock." Have you seen sundials? I have a weakness for them, and when I build my big country house (which will most likely be an air castle) I am going to have half a dozen of them on stumps and bronze pedestals, and the walls of the house itself. The old Eastern people were fond of their water clocks. The simplest kind was a basin filled with water which ran slowly out of a spout. The inside of the basin was marked with scratches which told the hour as the water fell. After hundreds of years had passed away since water clocks were regularly used, people had a fad for them, and a man would have his water clock and weight clock side by side. This was in the fifteenth century. Sir Isaac Newton loved to experiment with clocks. An old reader I saw the other day told of how little Isaac astonished his friends by making an accurate water clock. By the way, the word "clock" means a "bell." A bell struck at certain times does very nicely as a clock, as we all know. The first weight clock was made by an English monk in the twelfth century. In the corridor of Windsor Castle is a clock four inches square and ten inches high. Henry VIII

gave it as a present to poor Anna Boleyn, one of his six wives, who was beheaded, you will remember. Strange to say, this timepiece continues to tick, after three hundred years of service. Mr. Ainsworth, the novelist, very prettily said: "The clock still goes. It should have stopped forever when Anna Boleyn died." It was not until a clockmaker of Nuremberg invented that coil of steel ribbon which you can see in some clocks, and which in watches is the "spring," that people began to think of having small clocks to carry in their pockets. They not only wanted good time-keepers, but odd ones. I can remember seeing a picture of Mary Stuart's watch. It was cut, from what material I don't remember, in the shape of a skull. A certain watch of the sixteenth century is described as being not round, but oval, with square edges. The case is of crystal, and the face is beautifully enameled. There were watches in the form of eggs, flowers, and butterflies, and people took special pains to let them be seen. This reminds us of the little boys with their first watches. Did you ever notice how often Tommy wants to tell you the time when he has a new watch?



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THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT

with which is incorporated THE UNIVERSE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING

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THE treaty which has just been concluded with the Sultan of Sulu is important to us from the fact that this monarch is a personage of considerable importance in his little corner of the earth, and not only will his action influence the people under his immediate rule, but it will have great effect on his neighbors, the inhabitants of Mindanao, the natives of the western portion of which have already offered to assist the Americans in putting down the insurrection in the island of Luzon.

**The Treaty with
the Sulus.**

On the strength of the terms of the treaty, of which we will write later, the Sultan has agreed to recognize the sovereignty of the United States, and henceforth we will hold the suzerainty, or sovereign power, over this ruler.

The Sulu or Sooloo Islands (soo-loo), which were called by the Spanish Jolo (ho-loh), are a group of nearly one hundred and fifty islands (most of them, by the way, are very small) which lie to the southwest of Mindanao, the most southerly of the Philippines.

Many of the smaller islands are uninhabited and are merely rocky islets, which are mainly interesting from the fact that they form a part of the submerged continent which geologists say once existed in the southern Pacific Ocean, and of which Australia, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, the Straits Settlements, New Guinea, and the Philippine and Sulu groups are the highlands which stood out above the waters when the rest of the country was covered.

The reason for arriving at this conclusion is so interesting that it is worth while mentioning. Naturalists and geologists who have studied the subject have found that the oldest forms of men and beasts and trees and plants have been found in Australia, which, as you are well aware is the largest island in the world, and is of such vast extent, 2,500 miles long and 1,950 broad, that it is generally reckoned as a continent. On such a great territory as this you can readily understand that the animals have had plenty of room to roam and bring up their young; and being separated by wide oceans from other countries, the races and plants on this great island have not become changed and developed in the same way as has the rest of the world.

In making their researches the geologists have found that numbers of creatures, of whose presence in other countries they had only become aware through the fossils and bones which have been excavated from deep down in the earth, were alive and flourishing in Australia.

This fact led them to the conclusion that Australia contained the remains of animal and vegetable life which had existed all over the world geological ages before. In the many chains and groups of islands which lie between Australia and the mainland of Asia the geologists also found such similarity of formation that they were led to the belief that all these islands had at one time formed part of the great original continent which was the cradle of the human race.

The Sulu Islands form a distinct link in this won-

derful chain and connect the Philippine Islands so closely with Borneo that it is not difficult to imagine that at one period they might have been the hilltops of a continent of which the larger islands formed the greater part.

So closely is the Sulu Archipelago connected with Borneo that the Sultan at one time actually ruled over the northern part of the island; and he exercises a mild sway over it at the present time.

The Sulus, although they are described by some English travelers as a thrifty and amiable people, have a bad character among nations. They are declared to be pirates by instinct, and the Sulus have long been notorious for their thieving practices. The number and character of the islets which compose the Archipelago make piracy an easy thing for them, and they appear to regard this doubtful occupation as one of their regular professions.

The Sultan who rules these islands holds his office by right of birth, and the dignity passes from father to son. The Sulus seem, however, to be a wide-awake people and not inclined to give too much liberty to their ruler; consequently the government is carried on by the nobles, who are called "Dattos," and who have power to check the Sultan if he becomes too ambitious to please them.

The Spanish government annexed the group in 1878, but previous to that time had arranged two treaties, with the Sultan in which this monarch agreed to become an ally of Spain, to use the Spanish flag, and neither to buy arms nor build fortifications without the consent of Spain, if on her side Spain prom-

ised to recognize the Sultan as the ruler of all the Sulus, and not to interfere with the rights of the reigning family; in addition Spain was to pay him a yearly salary of \$1,500, while the three chief Dattos were to receive \$600 apiece. On this understanding Spain sent her vessels to trade with the Sulus.

In 1878 Spain insisted that the Sultan should acknowledge her sovereignty and make certain changes in the trading treaties. This the Sultan consented to do for an increase of salary and the establishment of Spanish garrisons on the islands.

This last clause was a particularly important one to the Sultan. Among other things he had agreed to use every effort to put a stop to piracy. This was rather a large contract for him to undertake. His people had piracy in their blood, and any attempt on his part to interfere with the privileges of his subjects might have brought him into the same unpleasant trouble that befell Charles I of England, Louis XVI of France, and other more important monarchs. He therefore astutely decided that his wisest course would be to agree to put down piracy, but to let Spain do the work for herself. He therefore solicited the establishment of the Spanish garrisons, which have since existed on the island.

At the time of our war with Spain the treaties had been still further changed, and Spain had agreed to give trading privileges to other nations, particularly Germany and Great Britain, which two nations had protested against an attempt on the part of Spain to exclude them from the commercial benefits derived from the Sulus.

The present treaty with the United States provides that the Sultan will acknowledge American sovereignty over the islands so long as there is no persecution on account of religion—the inhabitants of the Sulus being Mohammedans. The United States is to control such parts of the Archipelago as public interest demands, and American citizens may purchase land in the Sultanate, the United States agreeing to continue the Sultan's salary, and protect him and his subjects from foreign invasion.

A somewhat vital point has been brought up by the agreement with this potentate, and that is in regard to the trading rights of other nations, particularly Germany and Great Britain. The United States has her own tariff laws, which she naturally imposes on all colonies and lands under her control. According to the treaty of Paris, however, we agreed to assume Spain's obligations in the Philippines and the other lands over which she relinquished her sovereignty. One of the obligations was the understanding with Spain that there should be free trade with the Sulu Islands. It is therefore a question whether it will be possible for us to impose our tariff duties on a country which we have acquired by a treaty which obliges us to carry out the agreement previously made with Spain.

The former Consul-General of the United States at Singapore has expressed himself very clearly on the Sulu question. Singapore (which is in the Straits Settlements, at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula) is so situated that it is the center for the news of the whole group of islands known as Malaysia, of

which the Philippines and Sulus form a part. The Consul was therefore in a position to know the importance of an alliance with the Sultan of Sulu, and months ago urged General Otis to try to arrange one. It is his opinion that the establishment of a friendship with these people will be a great step toward settling the difficulties in the Philippines.



The preparations for the reception of Admiral Dewey are going on well. It has been arranged that the

Admiral is to arrive here on September 28, and much amusement has been felt over a dispatch which he sent in reply to a request from the committee in charge of his reception that he would arrive earlier than was at first suggested.

The reply contained only these words: "Will arrive Thursday, September 28, as requested." The amusement was caused by the fact that the Admiral, with all the miles of ocean to cross which lie between him and home, should yet be as positive about arriving on time as if he were merely accepting an invitation to a dinner on the next block.

A movement is on foot to make the arch which will be erected at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street (within three blocks of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD offices) a permanent ornament to New York. We described the arch in Volume III, page 1006. From the sketches which have been shown the arch promises to be extremely graceful and beautiful, and a memorial which we would do well to preserve,

When first it was proposed to build the structure it was opposed by many of the city fathers on account of the expense which would be entailed. After some discussion it was decided that the beautiful arch should be built, and as the plans progress and the people learn the exquisite work that is being done, an increasing desire is growing that it shall become a permanent monument to American art. The first sculptors in the country are at work on the figures with which the arch is to be decorated, and the work when completed will be at once a record of our progress in war and our progress in art.

It would be a thousand pities to allow this beautiful thought to be consigned to the rubbish heap as soon as the Dewey festivities are over, and our brother journalists cannot do a better service than to extol this work of art until a subscription list is opened for its perpetuation in marble.



President McKinley has been making a visit to Vice President Hobart at Long Branch, and incidentally

has visited the summer resorts which dot that attractive stretch of beach.

**The President
on Our Policy
in the East.**

On Friday, August 25, he made a trip to Ocean Grove, where, in response to the hearty welcome he received from the immense throng which assembled to greet him in the auditorium, the President made a speech in which he outlined our policy in the Philippines.

His words, coming as they did from the head of the nation—the man who is largely responsible for the

policy—are of the highest importance, and worthy of a place in our memories.

To those who are not familiar with the fact it is perhaps as well to state that Ocean Grove annually gathers together a large assembly of sober-minded people, who spend their summer vacation in religious thought and exercises. The annual camp meeting there is a unique gathering, which famous speakers of the Methodist denomination attend when possible.

On the occasion when the President addressed the Ocean Grove audience he was introduced not as the chief executive of a mighty nation, but as a sterling patriot and a fellow-Methodist.

Under these circumstances it was eminently proper that Major McKinley should open his speech with the wise remark that “piety and patriotism go well together.”

He proceeded to declare that the flag of the United States did not stand for despotism, but for “liberty, humanity, and opportunity.” This latter was another very happy phrase, for, after all, opportunity is the greatest need of the greatest number.

The President declared that people must not suppose that the American flag meant one thing in the United States and another in Porto Rico and the Philippines; and then came the principal point of his speech, in which he expressed so well and so pithily all that we have been so anxious to learn, that it is best for you to read his words for yourselves.

He said: “There has been some doubt expressed in this country in regard to the President’s policy in connection with the Philippines. I can see no harm

in stating it in this presence. Peace first, then, with charity for all, establish a government of law and order, protecting life, property, and occupation, for the well-being of the people, a government in which they shall participate under the Stars and Stripes."

This at once sets at rest all doubt as to what the President's intention is concerning the future of the Philippines. There have been foolish reports that we would sell them, or that we would make terms with Aguinaldo. Again it has been said that we had no right to hold colonies and force the people of these foreign lands to obey us against their will.

All these ideas can now be put to rest. There will not be any vacillating policy or half measures. Peace first, the President says, and that means sending out sufficient men to quell the rebellion; then the establishment of law and order under the Stars and Stripes, so there will be no selling our new possessions because they are at first troublesome to handle. The government will restore order first, and then rule them with the same liberality and regard for the rights of each individual, man or woman, that we ourselves enjoy in this land of the free.



A dispatch from Tromsø, Norway, announced the return, on August 21, of the survivors of the polar expedition led by Walter Wellman, which left that port in June, 1898.

**Return of the Well-
man Expedition.**

Mr. Wellman went out in search of the north pole, and his plan was to proceed to Francis Joseph Land, and from thence make the journey to the pole over the pack ice by the aid of sledges.

He was forced to abandon his intention through a serious accident which befell him, and which may cripple him for life. While leading his party over the ice he fell into a crevasse, or crack in the ice, and in his fall injured one of his limbs so seriously that he was compelled to return to headquarters. The Norwegians who accompanied him dragged him nearly two hundred miles over the terrible, rough ice, Mr. Wellman being, meantime, unable to walk and in a state of high fever. The devotion of his companions undoubtedly saved his life.

The accounts of their adventures which the party brought back make one marvel how men can still have the courage to attempt these desperate expeditions.

On one occasion, two days after the accident had happened to Mr. Wellman, the party was aroused at midnight by the noise of ice giving way, and to their dismay discovered that the spot which they had chosen for their camp was being ground and crushed by the pressure of larger pieces of ice. In a few moments their sledges were destroyed, and many of their dogs were killed; the men were fortunate enough to save their own lives, a few of their provisions, and their sleeping bags, which are among the most precious of the articles owned by travelers in these northern regions.

In describing the accident the returned travelers declared it to have resembled an earthquake, as the ice opened in various places, letting the sledges and dogs fall in, and then closed again and crushed them with its mighty force. The sleeping bags, which are so essential to the comfort, and, in fact, to the life, of

arctic voyagers, are large bags made of the untanned skins of animals, with the fur left on them. Into these bags the men creep feet foremost and cover themselves entirely with the bag, which thus protects them from the extreme cold of the arctic nights. Without this protection they would be frozen to death while sleeping.

The Wellman expedition, though it was unable to fulfill its mission, yet did excellent work in exploring Francis Joseph Land and in discovering some new and important lands. While Mr. Wellman would not, of course, permit any of his less experienced companions to attempt to finish his difficult journey to the pole, after his forced return to headquarters he, nevertheless, sent other members to explore Francis Joseph Land and make scientific observations.

On their return home the Wellman party encountered the expedition headed by Prince Luigi, the young Italian prince who made the ascent of Mount Saint Elias in Alaska a number of months ago.

No traces of Andrée were found by the Wellman party. It would almost seem that the unfortunate Andrée and his companions must have perished by this time, if, indeed, the members of the party were not capsized and drowned before they entered the icy regions. Not a sign of them has yet been seen by any of the various parties which have visited the polar seas since their daring attempt was made.

A fishing vessel named the *Cecilia*, which has just returned to Tromsö, reported having encountered Professor Nathorst and the expedition for the relief of Andrée which was sent out by the King of Sweden.

The professor, who has searched with the utmost faithfulness, declared that he, too, has been unsuccessful, and has so far found no sign of the missing adventurer.

In spite of these adverse accounts Dr. Nansen persists in his belief that Andrée will return shortly. He stated that when Andrée started out he declared that he would not return until 1899, and Dr. Nansen thinks that he must now be off the coast of Greenland, where he will fall in with the expedition commanded by Captain Sverdrup, which sailed on the celebrated ship *Fram*.

Of the Wellman party only one man lost his life. This man was named Bentzen, who had been with Nansen in his voyage.

Mr. Wellman reported in connection with Andrée that he visited one of the stations at which it had been agreed to leave provisions for the balloon party, but found that they had not been touched. This intelligence looks as though disaster had indeed overtaken Andrée before he reached the polar regions. We can only wait and hope for the best.



Some interesting chat comes to us from Alaska. Among other things is the news of the building of a military road across Alaska which

Alaskan Matters. runs from Port Valdez, Prince William Sound, to Eagle, Yukon River. This road appears to consist mainly of posts planted five miles apart, which are a sort of finger post stating the distance to the terminus at each end. In other respects the military road seems to be little more than

a plain stretch of country, for, with the directions as to distance and so forth, is posted further information which warns squatters—that is to say, settlers—not to lay claim to 250 yards on each side of the post, which is reserved as a public highway.

The revenue cutter *Bear*, which has just returned from an expedition to Alaska, brought sad accounts from Cape Nome.

It appears that gold seekers have hurried there in great numbers, attracted by the news of the finding of gold. They have made their journey unprovided with the necessary supplies. The result has been that they are starving, and looking forward to the coming winter with horror. During the winter no gold whatever was found, and those who were well enough to get out when the spring came left the new gold region with all possible haste. The *Bear* found one camp of three hundred people, all suffering from want and hunger, and, to make matters still worse, from scurvy, that dread disease which follows in the wake of such sufferings.

The doctor of the *Bear* was at once dispatched to the camp, and did all in his power to aid the sufferers. Thirty of the worst cases were brought back to the ship. The officers left the settlement after promising to send relief.

One of the main objects of the *Bear's* expedition was to convey reindeer to the camps in Alaska. The greatest hardship endured by the Alaskans is the manner in which they are cut off from all communication with the outside world. The government is endeavoring to introduce the use of reindeer, for these hardy

little animals are capable of traveling over the snow, drawing sledges after them. By using reindeer regular trading caravans could be established across the country, and the people could obtain provisions as easily in winter as in summer.

The *Bear* was not entirely successful. She shipped the reindeer and started on her journey up the coast, but found it almost impossible to land the animals successfully. In addition to this, the poor creatures proved to be very bad sailors. Nearly all of them were terribly seasick, and quite a number died of seasickness on the voyage.

The *Bear* will repeat her efforts another year, and the attempts will be continued until there are enough of these willing beasts of burden to lighten some of the horrors of Alaskan life.

The accounts from Cape Nome stated that gold is to be found there in plenty, but that the conditions connected with the finding are so severe that it is hardly worth the attempt.

A story comes from the Klondike which is a pleasant sequel to the one referred to on page 914, Vol. III.

In this we related the trouble experienced by a woman doctor, who gave up her practice in Boston to go to the aid of the sick and suffering in the Klondike, and how the Canadian authorities did their best to prevent her from practicing.

The present story concerns a little maid of seven months old, named Mae Eldorado Edgrew, who has the honor of having been the first white child born at Dawson City, in the Klondike region.

The parents of the little girl married and immedi-

ately went out to settle in Dawson. Neither of them was suited to the hard life which they had to lead, and while the father was able to endure the climate, the young wife slowly faded away, and when her baby was born gave up the struggle and died.

The baby was such a fragile little atom that few hopes were entertained of its living. It weighed but three pounds when it was born.

At this point, however, the Boston woman doctor came on the scene. Her name is Mary E. Mosher. No sooner did she realize the conditions that surrounded the poor wee thing which had been brought into the world than she set to work with her womanly heart, as well as her medical skill, took charge of the motherless little creature and proceeded to mother it herself with such a right good will that in a few weeks Miss Baby was a flourishing creature of ten pounds weight, and was able to be sent out of the country to the home of her grandparents in Madison, Wis. Now Dawson City points with pride to the doctor as being the only woman doctor in Alaska, and the people at last realize that it is worth something to have a skilled woman to minister to their wants in the hour of need.

Dr. Mosher realized the necessity of the missionary work she was about to undertake when she went to the Klondike. She is a large-hearted woman, and declared that she suffered so much when she thought of what women might have to endure without one of their own sex to aid them, that she was obliged to go to the Klondike. She felt it was a call to duty which she must obey. It was fortunate that she did,

Among the articles which she took with her was a little aluminum house, which she intended to convert into a hospital as soon as she had established herself.



This celebrated case continues to be the one absorbing topic of interest. The events of the last week have materially assisted the cause of Dreyfus, and yet the minds of the army men are so warped against him that it is whispered that the court-martial will again condemn him, and that the government, knowing him to be innocent, will immediately pardon him.

This course, while it will set Dreyfus at liberty, will be most unfair and unjust; for in the minds of the prejudiced the cruel stain on his honor will still remain. He should have a complete vindication, or nothing.

The event of last week was the discovery that the great piece of secret evidence which General Mercier had sent to the court-martial by Du Paty de Clam, and on which Dreyfus was condemned, was an impudent forgery concocted by these two worthies themselves.

Under the able tactics of Maitre Labori it was proved that the telegram which was shown to the court-martial of 1894, and which was sent from Panizzardi, the Italian attaché, had been changed in the translation and altered to suit the persecutors of Dreyfus until it contained the words. "Dreyfus arrested. Emissary warned."

This telegram was contained in the secret dossier. The proof that it was a forgery had such an effect on

the audience that they moaned when they heard this fresh evidence of the downfall of the honor of the army.

This important fact was told by Captain Freystaetter, who was one of the judges of the court-martial in 1894.

This officer, convinced by the strength of the evidence laid before him, took the necessary pledge that on his soul and conscience he believed Dreyfus guilty, and voted to convict him, at the first trial. After the case was over he was sent on a foreign mission, and went peacefully about his work, never imagining but that he had done his duty, until the information reached him that Colonel Henry had confessed his forgeries and committed suicide.

Instantly the gravest doubts filled Captain Freystaetter's mind. He was the type of soldier to which France had rightfully given her love and admiration. If he had wronged a fellow-man, he felt that he must confess his wrong. He was unable to remain away from France, and returned home with all possible haste, only to find his fears too well founded, and to discover the astonishing fact that the officers connected with the miserable mistake were determined to stand by their error and uphold it.

Captain Freystaetter refused to adopt the same course, and in spite of intimidation and threats from the War Office and his superior officers he determined to ease his conscience and tell the truth. He gave evidence before the Court of Cassation and appeared again at the trial at Rennes.

Colonel Maurel, who had been the President of the

court-martial in 1894, was also one of the witnesses. Finding the trouble which General Mercier was in on account of the forged evidence in the secret dossier, Colonel Maurel tried his best to discount the weight that had been attached to this brief by insisting that only one of the documents it had contained had been examined by the Court, and while that contained sufficient evidence to condemn Dreyfus, he had been convinced of the man's guilt on *other* grounds.

Maitre Labori, however, brought out the damaging fact that the secret dossier had been brought to the court by Du Paty de Clam, and that Colonel Maurel had read to the Court a secret document which was not shown to the counsel for Dreyfus.

This fact showed clearly the underhand doings of the court-martial, and caused a stir, which was surpassed the following day when Captain Freystaetter stated clearly that the *whole* of the secret dossier was read to the judges in a private room, and that it consisted of the following :

First. An account of Dreyfus' military career, imputing several other acts of treason to him.

Second. Of the letter containing the words "Ce canaille de D——." (That rascal of a D——.)

Third. Of a letter in the same writing as the "canaille de D——" to prove the genuineness of the former document.

Fourth. The telegram containing the words "Dreyfus arrested. Emissary warned."

This proved beyond any doubt that Dreyfus was convicted on *forged* evidence, and roused the audience to a fever heat,



FERNAND GUSTAV GASTON LABORI.

(Leading counsel for ex-Captain Alfred Dreyfus, who is conducting the defense with marked ability.)



MADAME LABORI.

(Wife of the leading counsel for the defense in the Dreyfus trial
being held in Rennes.)

General Mercier sought to discredit the statement by declaring that Captain Freystaetter had lied, in which little politeness witnesses in French courts are permitted to indulge. The impression however remained that the Captain had told the truth, and it was rumored that the Cabinet was seriously considering the arrest of General Mercier.

The next matter of importance was the testimony of M. Bertillon.

This criminal expert brought into court with him a number of portfolios containing elaborate charts, with which he illustrated his system.

This famous system, according to M. Bertillon's own statement, is founded on mathematical calculations, and as mathematics cannot lie, it produced a profound impression.

He sought to explain his system, which was of so fearfully complicated a character that it was impossible of comprehension to anyone but its inventor. This fact impressed the audience so clearly that when one of the witnesses announced that he understood the system there was an audible titter throughout the court room.

At great length the professor showed the Court that according to his system, which he declared to be infallible, the bordereau had been written by Dreyfus and his brother Mathieu.

The following day another expert was put upon the stand by the defense. This gentleman, who was really a mathematician, explained to the Court that the system of M. Bertillon was one that did not work. Being a master of his subject, he explained in a few

concise words, which all could understand, that M. Bertillon's claim that his system was founded on mathematics was absurd, as his demonstration showed conclusively that he did not himself understand the first principles of mathematics. He declared that under the famous system any man's writing could be declared a forgery, and wound up by demonstrating with the aid of M. Bertillon's own charts and rules that a report made by the clerk of the court under the eyes of the judges could be proved not to have been written by him at all with as much ease as M. Bertillon had proved the *bordereau* to have been written by Dreyfus. The defense for Dreyfus contends that this *bordereau* was written by Esterhazy.

This demonstration was too much for the Court. If the Bertillon system could make a forgery out of a document which had been written at the moment under the very eyes of the judges, it was evident that there was something very wrong with the system, and the accusation against Dreyfus on that score fell to the ground.

There has been some discussion as to the "rascal of a D——" document, and it has been said that it would be impossible to explain that away.

It is reported that Major Panizzardi, the Italian attaché who is mixed up in the Dreyfus case, has averred that the "D——" referred to in his communication was not Dreyfus, but Dubois, which was another name for Du Paty de Clam.

Du Paty de Clam is still too indisposed to attend the trial. Maitre Labori has repeatedly asked for him, and now demands that doctors shall be sent to ex-

amine his condition and see if he cannot be forced to attend the trial. His doctor certified that the patient was too ill to do so.

When General Mercier was pressed too forcibly about the secret dossier and its forgeries he declared that they had been prepared by Colonel Sandherr, who had died meantime, and had been handed by the latter to Du Paty de Clam. On hearing this Counsel Labori exclaimed hotly :

“Sandherr? A dead man! Sandherr is dead! Henry is dead! De Clam will not come! It is always the absent who are blamed!”

The Court called him to order for these remarks, but their truth struck home to the hearers, as was to be expected.

M. Labori appears to be somewhat better, and continues his work without any break.



The American Bar Association, at its convention in Buffalo, N. Y., on August 30, by a vote of 130 in An Unusual Honor favor (as against 69 opposed) passed for Labori. the following resolution :

Resolved, That, without intending to pass upon the merits of the case against Captain Dreyfus, the American Bar Association assure their professional brother, Maitre Labori, of their sympathy for his suffering from an assault upon him while in the discharge of his duty to his client, and express their appreciation of his steadfast courage; and that this resolution be cabled to Maitre Labori at Rennes by the secretary on behalf of this association.

Probably there would not have been any opposition were it not that those who voted against the resolu-

tion did so for fear it might injure Maitre Labori before the judges, who have shown great prejudice against Dreyfus during the trial.

The resolution gives us an idea of the interest taken in the brilliant leading counsel for Dreyfus, whose portrait appears on page 1182, facing that of Madame Labori, who arrived on the scene of the recent attack directly after the would-be assassin fired the shots.



The situation in the Transvaal grows daily more serious. The whole cause of the trouble is now said to be the question of suzerainty. This
 In the Transvaal. control which England maintains over the foreign policy of the Boers is extremely galling to them, and prevents them from realizing their full dignity as a nation.

It is said by men who have studied the situation that this suzerainty after all means nothing, and might just as well be given up. The Transvaal is in every other sense independent of Great Britain, and it has been pointed out that if England is maintaining her suzerainty merely to protect herself from the results which might follow an alliance with a foreign power, she is not acting with her usual good sense. It has been shown that if any foreign nation really wished to ally itself with the Transvaal for the purpose of ousting England from South Africa, no question of suzerainty would keep the Transvaal from entering into the proposed alliance. The Boers dislike the English, and with good cause. They would jump at any opportunity of ridding themselves of all connection with them.

The Boers are, however, determined only to grant the concessions demanded by England in return for the cancelling of this imaginary tie which is supposed to bind them to Great Britain. As the situation grows more serious many people think that it would be the wisest and most humane thing England could do to give up this shadow of a thing which she does not really possess, as she could thus save the many lives that will be sacrificed if war breaks out.

England, however, does not see the matter in this light. In a speech made by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, on Saturday, August 26, he stated the English position with great candor.

He laid all the blame of the matter on the shoulders of President Krüger, declaring that with his offer to give the desired franchise he had insisted on conditions which he knew it would be impossible for England to accept.

Mr. Chamberlain then went on with much complacency to state how the whole world admitted that the proposals made by England were just, moderate, and reasonable, and that England had exhibited great patience in her dealings with the Boers, and been most moderate and conciliatory in her manner of approach.

Mr. Chamberlain probably does not read the journals which are opposed to his policy, or he might have discovered that there are people in the world who think that England's attitude has been something on the Jack Sheppard ("Your money or your life") order.

Continuing his remarks, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the issue for peace or war was in the hands of President Krüger, but that even at the present moment

(which Mr. Chamberlain alluded to as the "eleventh hour") the trouble might be averted if he would accept the reforms demanded.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Kruger remained obstinate, Mr. Chamberlain declared that Great Britain would not be satisfied with the granting of the demands she had made, but would insist on reforms which should give the British subjects in the South African Republic the same privileges which they enjoyed under English rule, privileges which he declared President Krüger had promised them in the treaty known as the London Convention.

Mr. Chamberlain also made the statement, which aroused great enthusiasm, that in case of war the British colonies and dependencies would stand shoulder to shoulder with the mother country.

In spite of all this President Krüger persists in his determination not to make further concessions unless the independence of the South African Republic is acknowledged and the suzerainty bogey laid to rest.

The London papers, in commenting on this, declared that it is now only a question of days before diplomacy will have to step aside and make way for the sterner argument which issues from the mouth of the cannon.

Both sides are making preparations for war, and are massing their troops on the frontier. It is stated that at the present moment the Transvaal has the advantage, as she has about 60,000 men who will fight for her, while the British force is only half that number. In a few weeks England can, of course, put an overwhelming number of men in the field, but until she does the Boers will have the advantage.

The army of the Transvaal will be commanded by General Jonbert, the veteran warrior who led the Boers to victory at Majuba Hill, and on another occasion wiped the Jameson raiders off the face of the earth.

The success that has attended their arms has inspired the Boers with a simple faith in themselves which is at once comic and pathetic. They have a feeling, that amounts to absolute certainty, that they will again defeat the British arms. This time they do not intend to allow the English to escape so easily as they did before, and several of the Boers who have been talked with on the subject say that after they have defeated the English they mean to march to Cape Town and take possession of that town and Colony, after which they will proceed to take England.

The Boers are a very pious race, and illustrate their conversation with quotations from the Scriptures. Their faith in prayer and the assistance of the Almighty is so unbounded that when some one suggested that it would be difficult for the Boers to take England because it was a long way off, and they had no ships in which to make the journey, one of the sturdy old burghers replied: "What does that matter? Cannot the Lord make a passage for us as He did for the Israelites across the Red Sea?"

People who fight with the fear of the Lord in their hearts, and who believe their cause is a righteous one, are hard to beat, and if war does occur, it will be a serious one.

The Uitlanders are greatly distressed at the prospect of war, now that it is actually approaching

them, but it really seems only just that these people, whose perpetual complainings because they could not run the Transvaal in their own way caused the difficulty, should be the first to suffer from the trouble they have brought about. When war is declared they will, of course, be ordered to leave the country, or if they stay, will be forced to fight on the side of the Boers, and it is this which causes them great anxiety.

It appears that the nearest place of refuge for them is Durban, nearly five hundred miles away, while Cape Town, which would be the best place for them to seek if they have to earn their living, is over a thousand miles off, and costs in railway fare about fifty dollars to reach.

The poorer classes are contemplating this situation with dismay. They will be forced to leave their household goods behind them, as they will not be able to pay the cost of exporting them; they will have to spend their last pennies to pay their way out of the country, and will arrive in a strange country, with no immediate prospect of work, absolutely penniless.



CENTRAL PARK is "real country," as every child in New York knows. It is a wonderful place—just as wonderful to grown-ups as to children. It is full of surprises. Now you come on a wooded tangle, now on a cave, now on a level stretch of field, green and comforting, and made picturelike by the presence on it of a flock of sheep. The merry-go-

round, the Zoo, the tennis courts, the
New York's strange foreign trees, the cool Mall,
Lilliputian Railroad. roofed with giant elms, which form
vast graceful arches, are endless delights.

Now to the goat line and the donkey line is added the smallest railroad in the world. Playing train with the dining-room chairs is tame as compared to riding behind a real locomotive, even if it is only eighteen inches high from the rails to the top of the smokestack, and weighs but 600 pounds. There isn't very much room for the engineer, who is not made to fit the engine, and is a real mechanic. He has to tuck himself away in the tender, so there isn't much room for coal. He has a license to run his engine just as has any elevated railroad engineer. He isn't allowed to burn soft coal, and, in short, is held accountable for what his bantam railroad does, in the same way as the driver of "No. 999" of the Empire State is held accountable for his big dragon. There are ten cars for the Central Park Limited. Each holds four little people, and is five feet long. "All aboard," cries the conductor. "Ding! ding!" bangs the vest-pocket bell. "Toot! toot!" shrieks the penny whistle. "Good-bye!" say the forty odd passengers, and the twenty-mile an hour express glides along its 12½-inch track for a fifth of a mile or so. This train is not the tortoise, but the hare, in the race, for twenty miles an hour is the best speed of an elevated locomotive. We have before us a photo of the train in motion. The cars are filled with smiling papas and children. Smiling people are gazing over the Fifth Avenue wall at the curious sight. Everyone,

from engineer to toddler, appears happy. If the Park Commissioners were on hand, they would be happy too, for out of every dollar the Train Company receives they receive ten cents.



This seems a queer name for a tandem bicycle, but if you should hear it puff like ten naphtha launches made into one, you would at least say,

"The Infernal Machine."

"What a *horrible* noise that machine makes!" How it does go!—1.30 to the mile for an hour at a time is the I. M's. record. Records for other motor tandems are fifteen miles in 25 minutes 14½ seconds; 5 miles in 8 minutes 13½ seconds, and one mile in 1.29. This French pacemaker, made by M. Fournier, is worked by a gasoline engine and two pairs of extra strong legs, the legs being mere helpers, of course. The riders dress in crimson silk, and the combination of gay coloring and snorting, speeding tandem must be striking. The other day the first race in this country between motor tandems came off at the Buffalo Athletic Field, and the fifteen-mile record noted above was made. The Fournier machine was given a trial with the aid of the motor alone, and the result was less than an average of a mile in two minutes.



Into Easy Science are tucked a great many "mosts." The next superlative to add to the list are the most valuable artificial falls in the world.

When the Mercury Fountains there have been of per-
Falls Seven Feet. fumes and wines, but never, so far as we know, falls of quicksilver, which cost sixty

cents a pound at the least. A bright young English engineer made up his mind to make a startlingly beautiful effect, and he has done it, after three months of keeping on the thinking cap, to the delight of visitors to the Greater Britain Exhibition, in London. As quicksilver is four times heavier than water, it falls rather heavily, and is not easy to manage. At Earl's Court, near London, the brink of the falls is a table on whose top many grooves radiate from the center to the edge. Along these grooves glides the mercury, which falls evenly seven feet into a black metal basin, in which are floating—actually floating—a couple of ordinary flatirons! Elisha's floating ax-head feat comes very near to happening again. A drain-pipe eighty feet long and one inch in diameter carries the mercury to a lower tank, whence small steel buckets on an endless bicycle chain carry it upward to the brink for another fall. The buckets are ingeniously arranged to tilt when being filled, and at the top of the "shaft" the gleaming metal travels 106 feet before it goes "below zero." If it isn't shivering cold in the vicinity of that fountain, it ought to be.



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with which is incorporated THE UNIVERSE.

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THE revolution in Santo Domingo is at an end. It is said to have been one of the most peaceful revolutions ever undertaken.

The people were so ready for a change in the administration that there was very little resistance offered.

The story is told that at the capture of Santiago de los Caballeros the government troops merely held out for the sake of appearances, and allowed themselves to be defeated with little difficulty. The fort that

was the last stand of the government troops finally surrendered to the insurgents, and as soon as the victory was won the defeated governor set to work to provide a feast for his captors, and, it is said, entertained them right royally.

President Figuero, who was elected to the position occupied by the murdered Heureaux, was not slow in perceiving the drift of affairs, and decided that it would be folly for him to try to keep his office when everyone evidently did not want him. He therefore sent a commission to the revolutionary army to see if he could make any compromise with the rebels. Finding this was impossible, he did the only thing left for him to do, and resigned his office, thereby saving his self-respect, and possibly his life and property.

The revolutionists are said to have behaved exceedingly well, paying for all property and supplies which they were compelled to use.

Ex-President Figuero was permitted to return to his home unmolested; and having given in to the

wishes of the rebels, it now appears as if they intended to treat him with every consideration.

Upon receipt of the news General Jimenez, who was still detained in Cuba, issued a proclamation as President-elect of Santo Domingo, and announced his intention of establishing a government that should be similar to that which the United States enjoyed.

General Wood, under whose orders Jimenez was detained, released his captive on condition that he would leave Santiago without taking any arms with him, and on these conditions the President-to-be chartered a steamer to take him to Santo Domingo.

As soon as President Figuero had resigned, the revolutionists set about forming a provisional government, which should manage the affairs of state until General Jimenez could arrive. It was fully understood that this new government should hold office only until the real chief arrived.

Some little trouble was caused after the resignation of the President by the discovery that the Ministers of the Cabinet, which had not gone out of office with him, were endeavoring to carry on the defence of the government on their own account. A crowd attacked the palace, and the unruly Ministers were sent to the right about with all possible speed.

According to the latest reports, General Jimenez is on his way to Santo Domingo, and he is expected to take command of the government without any further difficulty.



Reports from Samoa state that everything remains quiet in the islands at present, but there is a general

**The Samoan
Government.**

feeling that the new treaty under which these lands are to be governed should be arranged without delay. It is said that the provisional government established by the Commissioners can do very little for the country until it is more definitely known whether the Powers will accept its decisions.

The Commissioners prepared a draft of the treaty suggesting a form of government for the islands, and this draft will be used as the basis of the one which will be finally prepared.

The treaty will, however, have to be signed by all three nations before it can become binding, and as Congress does not meet until December, there will be a necessary delay on this side of the Atlantic no matter how promptly England and Germany may decide to act.

Judging from the reports coming from Samoa, this delay is dangerous, for it appears that, though the followers of Mataafa laid down their arms and went back to their villages, Malietoa's people are still armed, and persist in their warlike talk. The natives, it is said, will not plant their fields, as they do not consider the situation settled.

A traveler who has just returned from Samoa—an Englishman, by the way—gives it as his opinion that both England and America behaved very badly in the recent troubles, and needlessly oppressed the Germans. He stated positively that in Apia the Germans were put under martial law, when martial law had not been announced. He said, also, that many native villages were burned without cause. In the opinion of this

traveler, Mataafa was the proper person to have succeeded to the throne. He was popular with his people and a man of experience, while Malietoa Tanus was only a boy.

England and America, according to this authority, appear to have made a sad muddle of their work in Samoa. Be this as it may, the settlement which will come out of the affair will be much better for all parties concerned than the ridiculous pretence of preserving a monarchy ruled over by a barefooted king at a salary of less than fifty dollars a month.

The German Minister has had a recent conference with Secretary of State Hay in regard to the settlement of the Samoan matter, and it is believed that the business will be pushed through with as little delay as possible.



The Dreyfus case drags along and very little progress can be said to have been made one way or the other.

The Dreyfus Case. The Generals present a pitiable figure in their endeavor to fight against any revelations that may lead to the truth.

One of the most shameful instances occurred on Saturday, September 2, when a witness for Dreyfus came forward to prove that it was impossible for the accused man to have written the bordereau, because it contained the words, "I am going to the maneuvers," while Dreyfus at the time the bordereau was written must have known for at least three days that he could not go, the Ministry having issued an order to the probationers—to which class Dreyfus then belonged—that they were not to attend the maneuvers.

This point was made yet more clear by the witness, who proved beyond question that the documents which the writer of the bordereau promised to give Colonel Schwartzkoppen were not in circulation until May 17. The writer of the bordereau therefore could not have promised to procure them until after that date, and three days previously to this same date Dreyfus had been informed officially that he and the rest of the probationers would not be permitted to attend the maneuvers. This should certainly have been conclusive proof that the bordereau was not written by Dreyfus, but one of the Generals—General Roget—immediately jumped to his feet and said that it would have been perfectly possible for Dreyfus to have gone to the maneuvers if he had asked for special permission.

At this Maitre Labori chimed in with the remark: "If he had asked permission, the request would be on record. Is there such a record?"

The brave General was forced to admit that no such record existed, but added, amid a chorus of "ohs!" that Dreyfus might have asked for it by word of mouth instead of in writing.

M. Labori quickly replied that the head of the bureau could be asked to tell whether Dreyfus had ever made such a request.

With such evident partiality being shown by the judges, the friends of Dreyfus are exceedingly uncertain as to his fate. It is universally agreed that it will be impossible to convict him after the evidence at the trial on Saturday, but it is also extremely doubtful whether the judges will acquit him.

It is said that two of the judges are in his favor, but of the other five four are against him, while one remains undecided.

It is asserted that the verdict will not be unanimous—that is to say, the judges will not all be of one mind—but perhaps three will be for him and four against him, in which case he will receive what is called a minority acquittal. This will entitle him to back pay and the regular promotion that would have fallen to him if the accusation had not been made, but it will also compel him to resign from the army.

Whatever may be the result for Dreyfus, there are no two ways of regarding the results of the trial as far as the General Staff is concerned. The honor of General Mercier has been eternally smirched by the knowledge that he allowed evidence which he knew to have been forged by Henry to be used against Dreyfus at the first court-martial.

Yesterday the reputation of General Gonse received its deathblow by the fact which Maitre Labori forced General Gonse to admit—namely, that he had tampered with Picquart's letters, and had instituted the persecution which that officer underwent when his superiors found out that he was determined to be honest and upright about the discovery that the bordereau was really in the writing of Esterhazy.

It has been hinted that Esterhazy, Du Paty de Clam, and others in the Intelligence Bureau were all united in the scheme of supplying documents to the foreign attachés, and that all shared the enormous sums which were paid for them. Esterhazy, it is said, was the man who delivered the documents, while Du Paty

provided him with them. Esterhazy himself hints at some such an arrangement, but he is such a rascal that nothing he says can be believed.

It is rumored that the persecutors of Dreyfus are going to try to show in the trial that such an arrangement did exist, and that Dreyfus was in it. Esterhazy, on his part, declares that if this accusation is made, he will speak out and name the real culprit.



A semi-official notice has been issued in Paris to the effect that the statistical section of the General Staff

**Reform in the
French War Office.** Bureau of the War Office is no longer to concern itself with espionage questions, which are now to be confided to the detective service.

This is one of the greatest reforms that France has undertaken for many years, and grows directly out of the scandals arising from the Dreyfus case. Had the Statistical Bureau not been required to do the degrading duties which the French espionage system demanded, there would probably never have been a Dreyfus case, and but for the lowering of moral tone which these duties involved, there might never have been found men debased enough to have undertaken the dirty work that has been done in the effort to fasten the crime on an innocent man.

Espionage is the practice of spying or secretly watching, for the purpose of detecting wrongdoing. May, in his *Constitutional History of England*, says: "Nothing is more revolting . . . than the espionage.

which forms part of the administrative system of continental despotism."

There never was a truer remark. Men supposed to be officers and gentlemen are employed to spy on the military attachés of foreign governments, and to spy on each other, and even to stoop so low as to have their hired spies (agents, as they call them) employed in the households of these same attachés to watch their every movement. The bordereau was discovered through one of these hired spies, who made it his daily duty to hunt in the ashes of the grate and among the rubbish of the waste-paper baskets for scraps of writing. Any treasure thus discovered was hurried off to the Statistical Bureau of the War Office, where the officers and gentlemen occupied themselves in piecing the scraps together and making themselves masters of matters that were never intended for their eyes.

It has frequently been remarked that it was curious how men of honor could accept such a disgraceful occupation, but it was considered a position of confidence, and as such was much sought after, and the dirty work done, being for the honor and glory of France, was considered honorable.

It is an excellent thing that the War Office has realized the mistake of making gentlemen do undignified and dishonorable work; and now that espionage is no longer considered a part of the work of the War Office, it is to be hoped that the standard of honor may be a little higher than it has been under the Henrys and the Du Paty de Clams, under whom it became very low indeed.

It is a pleasant thing to record that there is no further trouble to be feared from the Ramapo water scheme (see whole No. 147, page 1140).

The Ramapo Water Scheme. At a meeting of the Board of Public Improvements on Wednesday, August 30, the whole scheme was killed by Mr. John L. Shea, the Commissioner of Bridges, who offered a resolution declaring the Ramapo contract to be against the public interest, and that it was not necessary for New York city to contract with a private corporation for its supply of water.

The vote approving of this resolution was passed by a majority of three, five members voting for it and two against it.

Before the vote was offered Comptroller Coler had shown that the Ramapo Water Company was irresponsible, and that the city could furnish any additional water it needed at one-third of the cost of the Ramapo contract. He further stated that the city had plenty of funds to do this without hindering public improvements, and then called experts to show that the Ramapo people could not furnish one gallon of water to the city for five years, while in half that time the city could supply itself from additional sources at its command for a much smaller cost.

The Mayor was not present at the meeting, and it is alleged that Tammany has not lifted up its voice in protest against this attempt to swindle the city.

It is also stated on good authority that Tammany, the much despised, was not alone to benefit by the job if it had been put through. The gang of Republicans who also try to control the city for their own good

were reported as much interested as Tammany in the "deal," as it is called, and all hands, Republicans and Tammanyites alike, were to have benefited by the arrangement, which is now killed.



It is asserted on good authority that the Russians are responsible for the difficulty which is being encountered in settling the boundary question between Alaska and Canada. *Russia and Alaska.*

It is stated that Russia is afraid that a perfect understanding between England and the United States will damage her interest in China, and is therefore doing what she can to prevent it. The prospect of an alliance between English-speaking peoples has been a subject of much alarm to most of the European nations, but to none more so than to Russia, who, finding the United States the owners of the Philippines, and a power to be reckoned with in Eastern waters, dreads, of all things, a real friendship between the two countries which will hold the balance of power, and be in a position to upset all her schemes in Asia.

It is therefore asserted that she has hinted and suggested motives in regard to our Alaskan proposals which have made Canada afraid of us and determined to thwart us. Canada declares that the settlement of the matter is impossible, because we are so greedy and grasping, while England, it is asserted, would have arranged the whole business long ago if it had been left to her, because she realizes that our claims and contentions are just. A late report, however, states that a new and more satisfactory turn has been given to Alas-

kan affairs during the past few days, and that a settlement may be expected shortly.

The United States has not withdrawn her claim to the Indian village of Kluckwan, which seems to be the main cause of the trouble, and it is stated that she will not do so. It is surmised that the new developments will consist mainly of Canada's consent to lease a port on the Lynn Canal.

It was reported that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Prime Minister, was going to London to talk the matter over with Mr. Chamberlain and the imperial government.

It is, however, stated that business will not permit of his leaving the country at present, and Sir Louis Davis will be sent in his stead.



The Russian ice-breaking steamer *Ermak*, which was described in Vol. X, page 821, has just returned from a two weeks' trip to the north of

**The Russian Ice-
Breaker.**

Spitzbergen. She reports that she cut through two hundred miles of ice, which was, on an average, fourteen feet thick, without the slightest interruption.

The result of this trip must be good news not only to her inventor, Vice Admiral Makaroff, but to the Russian people generally. The fact that until she acquired Port Arthur, Russia had not one port which was open during the winter, has been greatly against her advancement. Even her ports on the Pacific coast are icebound during the winter months, and thus for one-half the year Russia's trade is paralyzed. The

ice-breaker will put an end to all this, and Russia should make rapid strides toward the civilization her Emperor desires for her.

The Russian people are said to be sincerely mourning the loss of the young Czarewitch, and the Czar is possessed with the idea that if the unfortunate young man had had proper aid at hand when he was seized with the fatal attack, he might have recovered. It is not considered proper for personages of high rank, such as kings and queens and heirs to the throne, to go about unattended. Their lives are so valuable that it is necessary for them to have protection and assistance at hand at all times. The young Czarewitch was alone at the time of his death, and the Czar has shown his displeasure at the equerry, whose duty it was to attend the prince, by dismissing him from the royal service and disgracing him.

It is stated that the Czar is working earnestly over his plans for the alteration of the Siberian system. The matter is now in the hands of a committee, who will look carefully into the whole subject and report their conclusions to their ruler. It is his intention to abolish the exile system entirely and establish penal stations in European Russia. A penal station is a prison, like our Sing Sing, where criminals are sent to receive the punishment of their crimes. The people of Siberia are very much rejoiced at the prospect of being rid of the unhappy convicts, as they do not care to have their great country settled with evil doers of all kinds, and prefer that the newcomers should be persons of character and principle.

It is the custom in Siberia, as it used to be in Aus-

tralia, for convicts to remain in the country after their term of service had expired. The Russian convicts are not allowed to return to Russia, but are forced to remain in Siberia.

In this way Siberia has acquired an undesirable population some ninety thousand strong, and it is high time that the government took active steps to protect her interests.



The poor of London are about to sustain a severe loss through the decision made by the vestry of St.

The London Coffee Lamp.	Martin's that the coffee lamp in Leicester Square is a nuisance, and must go.
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This lamp is probably one of the most useful institutions in London. It looks much like an ordinary street lamp, except that it is a very large size.

The usefulness of this lamp lies in the fact that it is a restaurant on a small scale, as well as a lamp.

The gas which is necessary for illuminating is also used to make coffee and cocoa, and to supply hot water. The nourishing drinks thus made can be obtained at one cent a cup by means of a penny-in-the-slot system. In addition to this there are other slot arrangements for supplying beef tablets, which by using the hot water can quickly be converted into a cup of refreshing bouillon. The accommodating lamp also supplies the small boy with "toffee," which is the favorite English candy.

Many of London's hungry poor have been able to make a good meal with a piece of bread and a slot's worth of something from the lamp, and situated as it

is in one of the most crowded and poorest parts of London, the lamp has dispensed real charity to those who most needed it.

In spite of this it has to go, and its owners have received three months' notice to remove it.

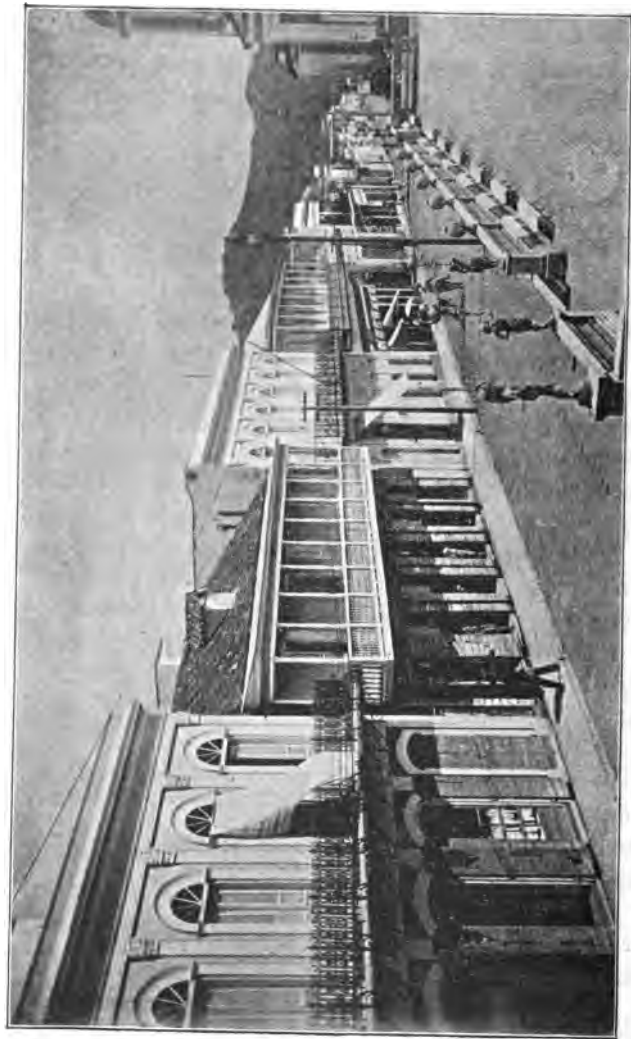
The reason for this is that the lamp attracts such a crowd of street urchins and loafers that the pavement has been obstructed, and therefore the vestrymen of St. Martin's have decided to abolish it. It has not seemed to occur to these enlightened individuals that a little attention on the part of the police would soon get the crowd dispersed, and teach them that loafing around the lamp was not permitted. These worthy gentlemen, who can afford their hot coffee and cocoa whenever they feel they need them, can devise no scheme for keeping order around the poor man's restaurant, and so insist on its removal without stopping to think of the distress they may be causing their poorer neighbors. London is a city in which there is such a vast amount of poverty and suffering that no invention in any way calculated to relieve distress should be suppressed.

London owns one more of these beneficent lamps, which has been set up in Clerkenwell; there is also one in Liverpool, and the city of Glasgow has contracted for seven.



Sir Thomas Lipton has arrived in this country to be present at the races between his yacht, *Shamrock*, and our cup defender, the *Columbia*.

The Race for the America's Cup. His only fear seems to be that the course may not be kept clear of the



STREET SCENE, MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO.
(A picturesque bit of our new possessions.)

excursion steamers, that caused so much trouble at the last race, in which Lord Dunraven cut such a sorry figure. Every effort will be made to keep the course clear, and all the authorities have been requested to force the accompanying steamers to keep at least a mile away from the competing yachts.

Sir Thomas has brought over a very laughable cartoon which was made at the time of the *Valkyrie* and *Defender* race. It represents a very tiny little yacht struggling to sail in a seaway of about two lengths which is hemmed in on every side by gigantic excursion steamers ten times the size of the little yacht. The steamers have three and four decks, all of which are crowded with sightseers, and are making a wash mountains high. The steamers have entirely taken the wind away from the yacht, which with flapping sails is vainly endeavoring to make headway.

Sir Thomas Lipton laughingly says that he hopes the *Shamrock* will be given a better chance than the *Valkyrie*.

The *Columbia* was formally chosen as the cup defender after her final race with the *Defender*, at Newport, on September 4. It is one of the conditions of the New York Yacht Club rules that the yacht which defends the cup must be the swiftest in the fleet, and therefore ere the competing yacht can meet the challenger she has to beat the fastest yacht which the fleet of the New York Yacht Club owned until she made her appearance.

The race of September 4 was the second of the trial races between the new defender, the *Columbia*, and the old, the *Defender*.

In this race the *Columbia* behaved beautifully, once more beating the *Defender*. At the close of the trial she was officially chosen to represent her country in the coming race for the international cup.

Her admirers are enthusiastic over her record, as she beat the *Defender*, which has been the fleetest boat in these waters, by ten minutes and seven seconds.

It was telegraphed from London that Englishmen do not think it will be possible for the *Shamrock* to beat the *Columbia*. It is hoped that, win or lose, the *Columbia* will cross the Atlantic next year and let Englishmen see what manner of vessel the American yacht is. The Englishmen declare that either the American build is much superior to the English, or crossing the Atlantic is such a great strain that the yacht is damaged, and loses some of her speed.

Sir Thomas Lipton declares himself confident of the speed of his yacht, and her trials have proved her to be a very finely built vessel. The race promises to be interesting and sportsmanlike.



While the government is busy sending fresh troops to the Philippines and doing all in its power to suppress the rebellion there, certain mis-
About the Philippines. guided persons in this country are endeavoring to encourage the Filipinos to make still further efforts against us.

On September 4 a number of these worthies, who called themselves the Chicago Platform Democrats, held a mass meeting at Cooper Union, in New York

city, and succeeded in arousing the enthusiasm of the audience in favor of Aguinaldo and his deeds.

The various speakers referred to the war in the Philippines as a "murder of innocent savages," declared Aguinaldo to be one of the greatest heroes of the world, and finally asked for and obtained three cheers for him. It seems strange that American people should be willing to cheer for the man who is causing their country so much trouble, and to fight whom the young men of the nation are sacrificing their lives—but such is the truth.

This affair is all the more sad when we consider that it is not the true expression of the sentiments of the people, but a shameless political scheme devised for obtaining votes.

In every country there are bound to be those who are dissatisfied with the government, and who would like to see a change. The astute politicians think that if they can bind these persons together into a party, they can obtain votes enough to elect their candidate for the Presidency at the next election.

That they can do harm in this country is too absurd an idea to be entertained for one moment. Their foolish speeches and resolutions are as harmless to us as the noise of a child's air balloon, but in other countries they create such a bad impression that the men who make them ought to be arrested and punished for treason.

When foreigners read of such remarks and resolutions the idea is created that the United States is divided in its policy, and that a great part of the nation is opposed to the wishes of the President.

On a previous occasion Aguinaldo was immensely encouraged by the rumors that Congress and the President were at variance, and it seems too bad that just as we are making preparations to end the war quickly, and things seem favorable to us, these scheming politicians should give fresh heart to the rebel chief by their ridiculous and empty resolutions.

It is reported that the Filipinos are very short of supplies, and have been driven to using homemade gunpowder.

The people of Manila are doing their best to get provisions to the native troops, and the Americans need to have their wits sharpened to the keenest edge to be able to frustrate these schemes. The other day a small boat sought to leave the harbor. It apparently carried an innocent cargo of bamboo poles, and was said to be bound for a port not within the reach of the insurgents. The inspectors were on the point of letting the craft clear when it occurred to some one that bamboo poles could be hollowed. On examination it was found that the poles had indeed been hollowed out, the ends neatly fixed so that they appeared still to contain the pith, and the hiding place thus made was filled with rice.

The enterprising boatman was arrested and put in a place where he will have plenty of time for thinking, but small opportunity for action.

Arrests for similar offenses are of daily occurrence in Manila, but the natives are so sly and cunning that no amount of punishment prevents them from making fresh efforts to aid their brothers.

Our new ally, the Sultan of Sulu, had no sooner en-

tered into his compact with us than he set out to prove the sincerity of his friendship by asking permission to fight the insurgents in the island of Mindanao. He was informed that the United States would soon send men to the island to subdue it, and his suggestions were discouraged. Possibly the prospect of a fight was too pleasant to the Sultan for him to be able to resist the temptation, for the next day a body of his followers, led by one of his Dattos, or high dignitaries, attacked the insurgents, and killed thirty of them. The Sulus were highly pleased with their prowess, and found the alliance with the United States a very excellent thing.

It is to be hoped that the authorities will do nothing to check the Sultan's most useful ardor.

Our troops have been successful in suppressing a dangerous band of brigands which infested Negros Island, and made life insupportable to the peaceful inhabitants. These brigands had declared for Aguinaldo, and had been giving considerable trouble. They numbered some four hundred, and had established themselves in a small town situated on a rocky hill.

Our soldiers made a gallant charge up the hill, and in spite of the rocks and bowlders the bandits rolled down on them to prevent their ascent, they captured the stronghold, finding in it large stores of supplies, arms, and ammunition. The achievement is considered remarkable, for our men had an ascent of one thousand feet to make, and were under fire the whole time. The taking of this stronghold will, it is hoped, put an end to all trouble in Negros.

Aguinaldo is reported to have given orders that the

town of Imus, which was given up to the American troops by its Mayor on June 14, must be immediately recaptured. A detachment of soldiers has occupied the town since, and Aguinaldo will get a warm reception if he goes there. Our troops, when they occupied the place, found secreted quantities of saltpeter, brown powder, and old-fashioned guns; and it is possible, for the sake of these stores, that Aguinaldo desires to recapture the place. He would be doomed to disappointment if he did retake the town, for the troops appropriated all the booty that was of any use, and the rest they destroyed or threw into the river.

General Frederick Funston says that if we only had cavalry at our command in the Philippines, we could soon put an end to the trouble.

General Funston is the man who led the 20th Kansas regiment at Calumpit, and helped to win that brilliant victory by his daring fording of the Rio Grande. At the time of his brave action he was Colonel; but immediately after he was raised to the rank of Brigadier General.

The Navy Department suggests that a thorough blockade of all Philippine ports would be most helpful in ending the revolution, as the insurgents are now so short of supplies that unless they get aid from outside they must eventually surrender.

President Schurman, of the Philippine Commission, was present at a Cabinet meeting on September 4, at which he laid his views on the Philippine question before the assembled Ministers. He declared that he had no doubt that with our increased forces we should soon be able to make short work of Aguinaldo and

the insurgents. He stated that Aguinaldo could not be considered the leader of the Filipinos as a body, but only of a portion of them. There is a party against him headed by one of his generals. This man was described as a partner of Aguinaldo, who severed his connection with the chief and went over to the American side, because he discovered that Aguinaldo did not desire to establish a republic and give the people liberty, but to form a dictatorship, of which he would be the supreme head. Aguinaldo's plans, according to this authority, comprised cruelties and practices unheard of in civilized countries. It was also his intention to establish slavery, making slaves of all his enemies.

This report may, after all, be but hearsay, or made up by the disgruntled general who has left Aguinaldo, but as straws show which way the wind blows, so this statement proves that all is not peace and harmony within Aguinaldo's camp.



In the meanwhile great preparations are being made for the return of Admiral Dewey. The city is to be decorated from end to end of the route through which he will pass, and he will receive a welcome something akin to that which ancient Greece gave to her returning heroes.

In addition to the arch now being constructed on Madison Square and Fifth Avenue the line of the route is to be decorated with trophy poles to be placed on the curbstones. These poles will be fifty feet high on the street corners and thirty feet high

in the center of the blocks. Some of them will be surmounted by winged figures representing Victory, and others will bear brass eagles.

It is the desire of the committee in charge of the decorations that the whole route shall present one harmonious picture, and to this end a letter has been written which will be sent to every householder along the line of parade. It offers suggestions as to the best style of decoration to be used. The committee especially requests that householders shall decorate their homes only up to the third story, and that the residents of each block shall meet together and carry out a scheme of decoration for all the houses along their especial row, thus making the work more effective than it could possibly be if each man suited his own individual taste.

Ropes of evergreen and wreaths of flowers are suggested, and one admirable idea is offered, that the residents, instead of confining themselves entirely to the national flag as an emblem, shall also make free use of the naval colors, blue and white, out of compliment to Dewey, and to the great naval victory which they are celebrating.

If these excellent plans are carried out, our decorations should be a sight worth beholding, and we shall have two great artistic achievements to our credit as a nation—the beautiful and never-to-be-forgotten White City, in Chicago, and the more richly colored Dewey decorations.



The situation in Oporto is very grave. Fresh cases of the plague have developed, and in consequence the

**The Plague in
Oporto.**

King of Portugal has ordered that a cordon of soldiers be maintained around the city until it is freed from the scourge. A cordon of soldiers is an extended line of men so stationed as to prevent coming into or going out from a place. It is now impossible for anyone to enter or leave Oporto until the danger is over. This necessary action has caused considerable disaffection among the inhabitants, and it is reported that one of the guarding soldiers was shot and killed by some person anxious to leave the plague-stricken city, and maddened at finding his flight stopped.

The merchants of Oporto have issued an appeal to the King asking for leave to continue the export of their goods. They represent that if exporting is not permitted, 20,000 men will be thrown out of employment. This is extremely sad, but money can be sent to support them during their enforced idleness, while Oporto cannot send health to the rest of Europe if the germs of the bubonic plague are carried abroad in the bales and packages sent out from the infected city.

In great questions like this it is the duty of governments to consider the general good of all the people, rather than the individual good of a few persons, and thus it is right and wise that the inhabitants of Oporto should be sacrificed in preference to the whole of Europe, and perhaps America too.

Madrid has established laboratories for the manufacture of the serum which it is hoped will cure the disease, and England is taking the utmost care to prevent the plague getting a footing on her shores.

She has reached the conclusion that quarantine regulations, as we understand them, are not sufficient to protect a country from the introduction of contagious disease. She quotes as proof that in 1892, when we feared cholera and instituted the most vigorous quarantine regulations, cases found their way into England and the United States. Great Britain has established a close inspection of all her small ports and harbors, as well as of the larger ones where foreign vessels usually arrive, and is guarding every inch of her coast. Hospitals have been built away from other dwellings, and suspected persons are immediately taken to them. England being within such easy reach of the main continent of Europe, her shores are approached by every kind and description of craft, from the tiny fishing smack to the gigantic ocean liner. Since the new regulations, every kind of vessel, from the smallest to the largest, is carefully inspected, and if it comes from a Spanish or Portuguese port, it is fumigated before it is allowed to transact its business.

Fumigation is the act of subjecting infected places or articles to fumes or smoke for the purpose of killing any germs which they may contain.

The necessity for this process will be easily understood when you learn that the outbreak of the plague in Oporto was directly traced to a steamer that arrived from India, and was laden with rice—the germs of the disease being brought in the cargo. The reports from India are of the most discouraging character. Lord Sandhurst, the Governor of Bombay, stated in a speech made September 5 at Poona, that

the plague was spreading, and that owing to the non-appearance of the monsoon, the crops had failed, and Bombay was threatened with a famine as well as a severe visitation of the plague.

The monsoon is a wind that blows steadily along the Asiatic coast of the Pacific, visiting India in its course. It blows steadily in the winter from the north-east, bringing dry weather with it. In summer it blows more violently from the southwest, and when it brings rain it is known as the wet monsoon. The winter wind, not bringing such beneficial results to the people, is given small credit; and the summer wind, with its beneficent rains, is usually meant when the monsoon is spoken of.

Reports from China state that the plague has made its appearance in Shanghai, and we learn from St. Petersburg that cases of the disease have also occurred in Astrakan. As a result, a health cordon has been established by the Roumanian government along the Russian frontier.



In spite of the relief already sent to Porto Rico the conditions there are such that the greatest alarm is felt for the future of the island.

**The Situation
in Porto Rico.**

The Central Porto Rican Relief Committee issued a circular, dated September 2, in which it was stated that one and a half million dollars would be necessary to procure the barest necessities of life for the unfortunate people until the towns can be rebuilt and the usual industries of the island resumed. As soon as it is possible the people will be set to work planting new crops, but money

must be on hand to procure the seed and pay the labor, and it will not be until these crops have ripened that the unfortunate people will be able to help themselves.

To say that the people of the island are destitute is to use too mild a term. They are absolutely bereft of everything. Shelter, clothing, food, and the means of earning a fresh livelihood have all been swept away from them. The island has been practically swept bare, and the whole fabric that made up the prosperity of the people must be built up again by a community without money and weakened by the privations they have been forced to endure. It has been estimated that five thousand persons lost their lives in the hurricane, the most disastrous known since 1772.

In the town of Ponce the work of clearing the streets has had to be stopped, the authorities having no money to continue it, and there are fears that disease may break out if the greatest care is not taken.

The Committee has made an urgent appeal to the nation to send help. No matter how small the sum, it will be most gratefully received. It has been arranged that the mayors of the towns throughout the country shall be authorized to receive subscriptions.



Reports from Mexico state that General Torres, who has command of the forces sent against the Yaquis, has determined to delay his operations until the cold weather sets in.

The Yaqui Outbreak.

This announcement has caused considerable annoyance to the people of the Yaqui region, who realize that the Indians have thereby gained a distinct advantage over their enemies. The Yaquis have been

enabled through the delay to retreat to the mountains, where it will be very difficult for the government troops to dislodge them, and in addition have taken advantage of the inactivity of the soldiers to send out raiding parties that are terrorizing the settlers and looting property.



SEVERAL years ago two New Jersey gentlemen focused telescopes on the full moon, and awaited the passage of birds across its face. They saw over two hundred silhouetted against the bright background between eight and eleven o'clock.

One gentleman had a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch equatorial glass, but if you want to follow his plan, a 2-inch glass can be made

to do. This is the season of bird migration, and THE GREAT ROUND

WORLD readers should carry opera glasses by day and telescopes by night. An opera glass is a much more satisfactory weapon than a gun. With the latter in hand you no more than catch a glimpse of bright feathers or brighter eyes than—bang! A pitiful handful of dusty pinions and a drooping head are what you have for your pains. "We stuff our birds, and study them," you say in protest. Yes; but do you stuff them as nicely as do the museum collectors? They do all the killing necessary for scientific purposes. If, however, you are a keen enthusiast and a good taxidermist, and cannot get at the museums,

your conscience can go unscarred though you kill certain birds. The opera glass and the camera will bring out more bird traits in a day than will a shotgun in a week.

The bird magazines, some of them, are filled with really wonderful photographs of birds "at home" in their native wilds. A friend of ours who spent a summer in Nova Scotia and is a real bird lover, sent two exquisite photographs away for publication. One shows a snowbird's nest embowered in bunch berries; the other a napping night hawk resting on a fallen trunk lying four feet from the railroad track. In western New York, a week or so ago, we saw a migration of flickers. They were an admirable drum corps, and for a while the air was heavy with their insistent rub-a-dub-a-dub. Never before had we seen a migration of this bird. Do you know about the Audubon Society? It has branches in a number of States, and has been organized for the protection of birds. Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright, of Fairfield, Conn., will tell you about this and other bird-protective organizations. Few people realize the extent of the slaughter of the innocents that goes on all over the world day after day. Read some of the facts, and you will solemnly vow to become a protector of birds.



How would you like to slide down a kind of spiral toboggan slide, sixty-one feet high, in sixteen seconds?

An Odd Fire Escape. That is what a child did in Louisville, Ky., where the school children have a strange fire escape—one that is neither ladder,

rope, nor net. It is a huge metal cylinder resting within two feet of the side of the school building. The upper entrance is connected with a third-story window. The children—135 of them, including a crippled lad—have all slid down this lighthouse stair without steps. They open the steel doors at the top, which close behind them, sit down on the smooth steel plates forming the track, and—"shoot." There is no chance for smoke or fire to enter the escape, and from all accounts it is a valuable invention, and good fun for the children on practice days.



Before long American tea drinkers will be sipping American tea. We would be sorry to see no more, except as relics, the quaint, sweet-smelling Chinese boxes, even though our native-grown herb should be every whit as good as the oriental leaf. Dr. C. V. Sheppard, of Summerville, S. C., knows all about tea culture, and has a fine estate of 700 acres, where he grows rare trees, plants, and shrubs, and—tea. He has set apart 50 acres for tea gardens, and Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department and others are holding their breaths in expectation of what Dr. Sheppard may accomplish. Our tea bill is enormous. Last year we drank nearly 72,000,000 pounds, at fourteen cents a pound, representing an industry of \$10,000,000. One patch of these Southern gardens was planted in 1890. The crops were: 1894, 151 pounds; 1895, 333 pounds; 1896, 600 pounds; 1897, 648 pounds; 1898, 1,200 pounds. In 1898, 300 pounds of the green

leaves brought a dollar a pound retail. The flavor of the crops is said to be equal to that of the famed Ceylon tea. There are 1,000 bushes in this patch of a little less than an acre. In China the general rule is to plant 2,000 plants to the acre. Dr. Sheppard's "Rose Garden" bushes produce each almost five ounces of tea, and the best Ceylon plants produce no more. Dr. Sheppard expects to double his output in a year or so, and in a short time two or more patches will be ready to furnish leaves. Tea raising is a real art, and a difficult one. The plants cannot live in a temperature of less than 25°, and the soil must be of a certain kind and richness. We Americans, unless we have Chinese "friends in court," rarely have the finest Chinese leaves to steep; but Dr. Sheppard has it in view to cultivate the finest possible stock, and we see no reason why his painstaking and scientific study should not result in giving him plenty of "room at the top." That he may be sure of having negroes work for him he gives them free schooling. The Department of Agriculture is trying to establish a tea farm in every Southern State. Would that tea were the only stimulant drunk in America!



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AN editorial in the Scranton (Pa.) *Republican*, September 11, 1899, ends thus:

"Our educators should not forget that the children are being educated by the current public events more than by anything else. That current should be kept free from pollution and corruption."

It is a hopeful sign of the times to read such sentiments. It is to be hoped that in time public spirit may become so strong as to sweep away the columns of "Personals" which disgrace some of our otherwise progressive dailies.

That THE GREAT ROUND WORLD conforms to the ideas in the above-quoted editorial is known to thousands. It is the pioneer children's newspaper, and never prints a line in text or advertisements which can shock or offend. Subscribers cannot render a better service than by calling the attention of their friends not familiar with it to "The Pocket Newspaper."



Miss M. G., Los Angeles, Cal., wrote:

"Would you be kind enough to answer in the columns of your nice little newspaper the following question—*Just exactly* what is the *bordereau* that is figuring so largely in the Dreyfus trial?"

The *bordereau* (as was explained in a previous number) is a memorandum in the form of a letter, but without signature or address. It contains a list of

certain documents which the writer was willing to purloin from the French War Office and sell to the person he addressed, with whom he had carried on negotiations for their sale.



A NEW and startling development has occurred in the Dreyfus case. On Monday, September 4, the prosecution, without a word of warning to the defense, produced an Austrian named Cernuschi, who declared himself to belong to the royal family of Servia, but was afterward found to be a fraud of the most pronounced type. This person stated that on three distinct occasions he was told by an officer high in the foreign diplomatic service that Dreyfus had given him documents relating to the military secrets of France. On the third occasion he said that this officer had shown him papers which he said he had received from Dreyfus, and he averred that the officer left France when Dreyfus was arrested.

The Dreyfus Case.

It was evident that Colonel Schwartzkoppen was the officer alluded to, and without a moment's hesitation Maitre Labori took advantage of the opportunity thus offered him to benefit his client.

Throughout the case both sides, for diplomatic reasons, have studiously avoided mentioning foreign Powers or referring more than necessary to the fact that officers in the French service had sold documents to

foreigners. The moment, however, that the prosecution brought in a foreigner to prove that Dreyfus had had dealings with foreign attachés Maitre Labori demanded his right to disprove this testimony. He immediately asked the court that all the documents enumerated in the bordereau should be called for through diplomatic channels.

The following day this brilliant lawyer personally telegraphed to the Emperor of Germany and King Humbert of Italy, begging their majesties in the name of justice and humanity to allow Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi to testify at the trial of Dreyfus. In reply to this appeal Maitre Labori received word that the two military attachés, Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi, had been accorded permission to testify, but that they would not come to Rennes, preferring that a commission should be sent to them to take their testimony.

Labori was jubilant. These two men, who alone knew the whole truth of the matter, and could clear up the mystery which has surrounded the Dreyfus case for five years, had consented to tell what they knew, and the future of Alfred Dreyfus was assured.

Maitre Labori immediately applied to the court for a commission to be sent to the attachés, and offered certain questions which he desired that the commissioners should put to them.

Colonel Jouaust, the presiding officer of the court, listened to his remarks, and replied briefly that he would give an answer later, and proceeded with the case for a little while until the question of calling the attachés as witnesses was again called up. This time Colonel

Jouaust and the other judges decided to retire and discuss the matter. After an absence of twenty minutes they returned, and electrified their hearers by announcing that they had decided not to accept the evidence offered by the foreign attachés.

The sensation caused by this decision was indescribable. Everyone was struck dumb with astonishment, but the presiding officer persisted in his decision and refused to receive the only real evidence that has been offered. His conduct on this occasion was only equaled by his partiality toward the witness Cernuschi, whose testimony he received, and then refused Labori permission to cross-examine him.

This remarkable exhibition closed the hearing of witnesses, and the rest of the day was taken up with a violent, abusive, and illogical arraignment of Dreyfus by Major Carriere, the government prosecutor.

The shameful exhibition of partiality just mentioned occurred on Thursday, September 7, and cast a decided gloom over the friends of the unfortunate ex-Captain, who from the attitude of the judges feared the worst.

Maitre Labori decided that he would not address the court in defense of his client, as he felt sure that the judges were personally opposed to him, and that anything he might say would only hurt Dreyfus. It was therefore decided that Maitre Demange, the associate counsel for the defense, should deliver the speech.

It is, as you know, the custom at trials for the lawyers on both sides to address the court after the witnesses have been heard. This is absolutely necessary, because through the mass of testimony that is given

the jury or judges are apt to become confused and overlook certain points that should tell for or against the accused person.

It therefore becomes the duty of the lawyers on each side to carefully weigh the evidence and lay it before the court, showing the bearing it has on the case, and why it should influence the verdict.

Maitre Demange, who is one of the most brilliant speakers at the Paris bar, is said to have spoken with an eloquence which he has never equaled. Without heat or passion he laid all the facts before his hearers, laying particular stress on the fact that the Italian and German governments had both disclaimed the fact that Captain Dreyfus had ever had any relations with the foreign attachés in Paris. In addition to this he called the attention of his audience to the important fact that the Generals and heads of the French army who had testified against Dreyfus were all prejudiced witnesses, and anxious to uphold the honor of the army, no matter what the cost to Dreyfus might be.

When this magnificent plea was ended the audience felt that all that man could do for Dreyfus had been done, but in spite of this the fear grew that Dreyfus would be recondemned. It was only too evident that his judges were opposed to him, and that they did not intend to let justice be done if they could help it.

On Friday, September 8, a semiofficial statement was issued by Germany, which, taken in connection with the verdict, is well worthy of note.

The Berlin *Reichsanzeiger*, which is supposed to represent the government, published this statement:

"We are authorized to repeat herewith the declaration which the imperial government, while loyally observing the reserve demanded in regard to the internal matters of another country, has made concerning the French Captain Dreyfus. For the preservation of his own dignity, and the fulfillment of a duty to humanity, Prince von Munster, after obtaining the orders of the Emperor, repeatedly made, in December, 1894, and in January, 1895, to M. Hanotaux, M. Dupuy, and M. Casimir-Perier, declarations to the effect that the Imperial Embassy in France never maintained, either directly or indirectly, any relations with Dreyfus.

"Secretary of State von Bulow, in the Reichstag, on January 24, 1898, made the following statement:

" 'I declare in the most positive manner that no relations of any kind ever existed between the former Captain Dreyfus, now on Devil's Island, and any German agents.' "



This statement should have been strong enough to convince even the most unbelieving that Dreyfus

<p>Dreyfus is Condemned.</p>	<p>was innocent of the charge against him—that of selling the documents mentioned in the bordereau to Ger-</p>
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many; but in addition it had been so absolutely proven that the bordereau was not in the writing of Dreyfus, but in that of Esterhazy, that even the most biased judges should have been made to waver a little when confronted by these overwhelming proofs of innocence. At least that was the prevailing idea.

Not so with the so-called honorable men who had to judge Dreyfus.

At the close of Maitre Demange's plea the court retired, and after an absence of two hours returned and pronounced their verdict.

It was that Dreyfus was guilty! His sentence was to be ten years' imprisonment!

This is probably the most monstrous verdict ever rendered.

The official account of the finding of this verdict states that the president asked each of the judges in turn whether he thought Dreyfus was guilty of having held relations with a foreign Power and of delivering the notes and documents mentioned in the bordereau.

Two of the judges declared Dreyfus was not guilty and five that he was. The court therefore decided that he was guilty.

The seven wise men then wondered whether there had not been extenuating circumstances which in a measure deprived the so-called guilt of Dreyfus of some of its blackness.

Five of these honorable judges declared that extenuating circumstances existed, and on the strength of this decision the court determined that its unhappy victim should be degraded again, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress.

The sentence was received with deathlike stillness. The two counsel for Dreyfus fell back in their seats as though stunned. Their stupor lasted only for a moment, however, for both men immediately set to work to prepare for an appeal.

The unfortunate Dreyfus and his unhappy wife are both said to be bearing up against the trouble with all their courage, each trying to console the other.

Already, in the few hours that have intervened since the judges by their shameful verdict consummated what in days to come will probably be regarded as one of the vilest injustices of the century, the friends of Dreyfus have rallied around him. It was determined to again carry the case before the Court of Cassation, for all are agreed that the verdict was contrary to the evidence procured.

In such a crime as treason there cannot be any extenuating circumstances. A man may commit a murder in the heat of passion, or a theft by reason of hunger, but what reason there can be which can excuse a man for betraying his country is a mystery to all but the five prejudiced judges who condemned an innocent man for a second time, although there was no guilt proved against him.

It is said that Dreyfus will not again be subjected to the cruel tortures of degradation from his rank, he having already suffered that horror, and that, though his sentence calls for the degradation, it will probably not be enforced.

He will also be spared the tortures of Devil's Island this time, and will, it is said, be confined in the fortress at Corte, Corsica. It is also rumored that Madame Dreyfus will go to the town of Corte, and will be permitted to see her injured and unfortunate husband from time to time. But at this moment there is much uncertainty as to what will be done.

The verdict in the Dreyfus case has met with universal condemnation. Austria, Belgium, England, Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain, and our own country have raised one prolonged note of horror.

**The Opinions of the
World on the
Verdict.**

Germany declared it to be the moral downfall of France, and one paper after another, all over the world, predict that the fall of France will date from September 9, the date of the rendering of the verdict.

In England the verdict was denounced from the pulpits, and in some of the churches prayers were offered for the unhappy victim and his faithful and devoted wife. In Hungary the people are considering the advisability of withdrawing the Hungarian exhibit from the Paris Exhibition of 1900. Importers of French goods in this country are seriously thinking of boycotting French imports and making France feel the displeasure of the world through her pocket.

Russia, her ally, laughed at the verdict, and laughs at France, and openly said that the decision in the Dreyfus case will leave a stain upon military justice in France without restoring the credit of the "disgraceful band of forgers comprising the General Staff."

The London *Times* declared that France cannot afford to close her ears to the voice of the civilized world, and that it rests with the country to show whether she will undo this great wrong and become once more an honorable nation, or whether she will allow the verdict to be carried out, and stand forever condemned and disgraced.

The Berlin papers insisted that the shameful verdict is the worst mishap which France's greatest enemies could wish her.

Italy asked how a country that has sunk so low can think of asking other nations to accept her hospitality at the fair in 1900. In some of the principal Italian cities paraders have passed through the streets shouting, "Long live Dreyfus!" and have made hostile demonstrations in front of the French consulates.

It is without doubt the most fearful blow which could be inflicted on France, and if the sentence is carried out, she will never again be able to lift her head. Honorable Frenchmen are in despair at the horrible turn the Dreyfus affair has taken, and realize fully what it means for France to have to carry this load of shame. The populace, however, appears to be satisfied, and strangely enough there have been hardly any riots or disturbances.

It may, however, be only the calm before the storm, for all agree that the verdict of this court is by no means the end of the affair, but merely an incident which will lead to the end.

The decision of the court will not be final until it has been accepted by the President, and there is some vague hope that he may have the courage to refuse to give his official seal to this gross miscarriage of justice.

It is, however, reported on good authority that the government has decided that it will accept the decision of the court in the hope of putting an end to the agitation.

There is another rumor afloat that the government intends to pardon Dreyfus, and that he will be free

within a very few months. It is, however, said that his family and friends will refuse to accept a pardon, but will insist on a complete vindication.

Others are hoping that the Emperor of Germany may interfere, and give the government proof, or his royal word, that Dreyfus never had any dealings with Germany.

The only party that appears to be satisfied is the military, and its satisfaction is not liable to last long, for already a demand is heard that General Mercier and the rest of the rascally forgers of the General Staff shall be tried and punished.



Affairs in the Transvaal have taken a more favorable turn, and it now looks as if the war might be avoided.

**The Situation in
the Transvaal.** The past week was one of intense
anxiety in England, and a declaration
of war with the South African Re-

public was expected at any moment. Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, returned to London and spent the greater part of his time in the Foreign Office. The situation became daily graver, and a Cabinet Council was called for Friday, September 8, at which it was understood that the Ministers would finally decide whether continued efforts should be made toward peace or that war was inevitable.

So great was the interest in this meeting that on the day it occurred a crowd of nearly three thousand people assembled outside the entrance to Downing Street, where the Foreign and Colonial Offices are situated. These people cheered the Ministers as they

went into the Council, eagerly scanning their faces to learn what they might from them. The Cabinet Council lasted two hours, but with unabated interest the crowd remained outside watching and waiting for the return of the Ministers. When at last these men, who held the fate of a nation in their hands, appeared there was a hush and a stillness, in startling contrast to the busy hum that had prevailed until the great men appeared. Then suddenly a mighty shout went up from the throng, a cheer that echoed again and again, for the Ministers had issued forth, arm in arm and smiling, and the people understood from this that their verdict must have been against war.

The circumstances which led directly to this critical moment were published by the order of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, who was desirous that the correct version of the trouble should be in the hands of the people.

On August 19 and 21 the Transvaal sent dispatches to London, in which she agreed to give the Uitlanders the right to vote after five years' residence, and to give the gold region more representation in the Volksraad, provided that England did not consider that these concessions on the part of the South African Republic would give her any right to interfere in its policy in the future. The note of August 21 further insisted that Great Britain should renounce her claims of suzerainty, and should consent to submit all further difficulties to arbitration.

To these communications England replied, on August 28, that she would accept the five-year franchise so long as it allowed five-year residents of the Trans-

vaal immediate rights of citizenship, and was not hampered with conditions which would practically render it useless.

As to future interference, she would not give up any of the privileges which she had secured under the London Convention. The note further stated that there were other subjects of disagreement in addition to the franchise matter, which were not proper subjects for arbitration. These matters could, however, properly be considered at a conference, which it was proposed should be held at Cape Town.

The reply to this note was received in London on September 5. The letter from the Transvaal government was considered highly unsatisfactory, and roused the anger of the people to a point of indignation which made them desire war above everything else.

It was a lengthy document, not particularly to the point, being more of a review of the special grievance of all the parties concerned. It admitted the right of Great Britain to protect her citizens in foreign lands, but gave no promise of adjusting matters to suit her demands.

It continued to dispute England's right to claim suzerainty, and finally agreed to a conference, provided that England would not aim at interference with the affairs of the Republic, and that she would not consider that this consent gave her the right to demand a conference every time she was so disposed.

It was this last letter which led to the Cabinet Council. Mr. Cecil Rhodes had openly declared that he knew and understood thoroughly the character of the Boers, and that they would never give in until

England sent them an ultimatum, which, as you know, is the diplomatic last word, which, if rejected, means war.

England had therefore expected that the Ministers would decide to send an ultimatum to the Transvaal, to the effect that she must accept the conditions or take the consequences.

It was therefore a great relief to everybody when it was found that the Ministers had determined to have still more patience in the Transvaal matter, and would settle the affair peacefully if possible. They had also decided that it was neither necessary to summon Parliament nor to call out the reserve forces.

A strong dispatch was sent to the Boer government, insisting that there should be a conference at Cape Town which should fully discuss the whole subject.

One of the Cabinet Ministers is reported to have said that there was no further fear of war, as Her Majesty the Queen would not permit it.

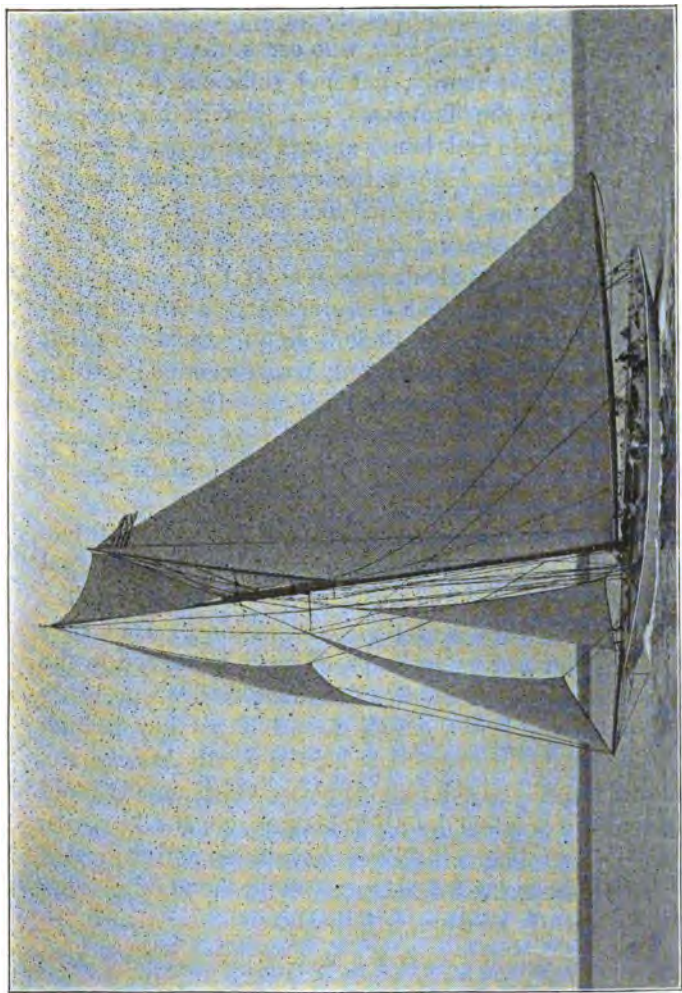
In spite of this assertion there has been no abating of war preparations. England will send ten thousand troops to South Africa, and be fully prepared to take care of herself if necessary.

In the meanwhile the uneasiness in South Africa is in no sense lessened. People are hurrying out of Johannesburg, and the railway station is the arena for many touching family scenes. Parents who cannot themselves afford to leave are sending their little ones to places of safety; some of the more well-to-do men are sending their wives along, and bitter are the scenes of parting that are witnessed on either side.



THE "SHAMROCK."

Owned by Sir Thomas Lipton, who hopes she will win the cup in the approaching races with the *Columbia*. Money and brains have been devoted to making her the fastest sailer in Europe. The reported dimensions of this challenger for the *America's Cup* are: length, 127 feet 9 inches; breadth, 24 feet 6½ inches; load water line, 89 feet 2 inches; draught, 20 feet 3 inches; wetted surface, 2,916 feet; displacement, 160 tons.



THE AMERICAN CUP DEFENDER "COLUMBIA."

One of the contestants in the coming International Yacht Races. She is relied upon to win. Her opponent, shown on opposite page, will not be easy to beat.

The most pathetic of all is the sight of the sturdy, independent workingman, who earns plenty of money to support his family, but not sufficient to pay its fares out of the Transvaal, and who in his despair sinks his pride and hangs around the depot begging from his richer fellows the means of removing his family from the threatened danger.

To read these accounts makes one sick at heart, and we can in a small degree realize the horror and iniquity of war. The Johannesburgers who are witnessing them must in their heart of hearts wish that they had been less impatient, less determined to turn their host out of his own dwelling. It seems impossible but that they must regret having asked England to come to force the Boers to give them their desired privileges.

The Uitlanders have maintained a hostile attitude to their host, the Boers, ever since they first entered the Transvaal, and the trouble which has now fallen about their ears is of their own making. Had they shown themselves desirable citizens, interested in the welfare of the Republic, President Krüger probably would have given them all the privileges they desired. They have, however, regarded the South African Republic merely as a detestable place, which a man should leave the moment he made his fortune, and in return for this sentiment the Boers have taxed and oppressed these discontented foreigners in the hope of driving them out of the country entirely.



General Juan Isidro Jimenez (whan-ezedroh-hemayneth) has arrived safely in Santo Domingo and received

**Santo Domingo
Receives Jimenez.** a warm greeting from his friends. Large crowds waited for him at the water side, and his reception appears

to have been most enthusiastic. He was accompanied by a band of fifty men, and had no sooner arrived at Puerto Plata than a large delegation of city officials and prominent persons put off from shore to greet him.

The people turned out to receive the arriving General, and throughout the entire day followed his carriage from place to place, greeting him with shouts of joy whenever he appeared.

The head of the provisional government has been sending urgent telegrams to the General to hurry the hour of his arrival, as, owing to the trouble over the paper money, business is at a standstill, and the people are discontented.

There is about four million dollars' worth of paper money in circulation in Santo Domingo which was issued under the old government, but not guaranteed, and the merchants are excessively worried over the situation. This paper money is worth about two cents on the dollar, and if the new government does not consent to accept it, the merchants will suffer enormous losses.

The provisional government decreed that all duties and government taxes should be paid in gold or silver, and refused to accept the paper money for taxes. This has made the merchants exceedingly angry, because in the first instance they were forced to accept the paper money from the government whether they wanted to or not, and now that they would like to use it for paying taxes, they are told that the government will not

receive it. Their anger appears extremely just. They are willing to take some portion of the loss on their shoulders, and promise to be contented if a part of the taxes and duties is received in the paper money.

It is for Jimenez to settle this knotty question, and in a somewhat unsettled republic like Santo Domingo his decision is more than likely to cost him the popularity which is now at such a high pitch.

General Jimenez has declared so far that he will honor all government debts, but will not be responsible for the four million dollars of paper money issued without financial guarantee.

He may change his mind when he sees the distress and dissatisfaction which the money question is causing. It is rumored that a Parisian banking house has offered to come to the rescue of the Dominican finances, and if this is true, it should greatly relieve the situation.

It is reported that the Dominicans are tired of the party politics which have ruled the island heretofore, and are determined to have their freedom from the slavery of bosses. They are quite willing to try what Jimenez can do for them, but it is said on good authority that if he is elected, it will only be, as it were, on trial, for the party desiring honest rule is now so strong that it will overthrow government after government until it gets the kind of rule which will secure peace and prosperity with independence.



It is possible that the Peary expedition, about which so much has been said and written, will have to be

**The Peary
Expedition.**

abandoned, owing to a serious accident which has befallen its gallant commander, Lieutenant Peary.

It was, as you probably remember, the Lieutenant's intention to establish stations for himself on the northern limits of Greenland, which stations should be held by Esquimaux, who would have supplies left with them to provision the expedition when it returned from the contemplated "dash" for the pole.

It was also the intention of Lieutenant Peary to push these stations northward as far as it was possible to do with safety, and then with sleds and dogs to make what he termed his "dash."

All these elaborate plans may possibly have to be abandoned, as the explorer's feet were severely frost-bitten, and three toes of one foot and four toes of the other foot had to be amputated.

All had gone well and promised excellently for the success of the undertaking. Peary had plenty of food, plenty of stores, and had secured Esquimaux enough for his purpose. He had indeed gone so far ahead with his preparations that he was able to undertake some exploring expeditions for the sake of determining the coast line of certain Arctic lands that as yet remained unsurveyed.

He then made a journey of twenty-five miles over the ice to Fort Conger, the headquarters of the unfortunate Greeley expedition, and it was on this trip that he met with his accident.

He and his party had been making extraordinary exertions to reach the fort before night fell, but the darkness came on before the destination was reached,

and the party was forced to seek shelter in an ice cave. During the night Lieutenant Peary's feet became so terribly frostbitten that it was necessary to amputate his toes. This caused an illness of six weeks and necessitated his companions dragging him across the ice lashed on a sled. After a while he recovered and was able to walk again, but when he attempted to resume his expeditions over the rough ice he found that his feet would not stand the strain.

The news was brought by the steamer *Windward*, the crew of which vessel were much disheartened by the struggles and hardships which they had endured. All but one of the members declared that they would never again be tempted into the polar seas. The men stated that Lieutenant Peary would remain where he was a little while longer in the hopes of being able to undertake his search for the pole, but that he was despondent and feared that his feet would never again be strong enough to enable him to cross the rough ice.

The Peary party encountered the Norwegian expedition under Captain Sverdrup in the *Fram*.

This party of adventurers was also discouraged. The winter had been exceptionally hard, the cold intensely severe, and during the course of the long period of night their gloom had been rendered still deeper by the death of Dr. Svenson, the surgeon of the party, who was much beloved by them all.

In addition to this the *Fram*, which had behaved so well with the Nansen expedition, had not satisfied her captain. He declared that the Greenland seas were much more difficult to navigate than those

around Franz-Josef Land, where Nansen had taken the vessel. It seems that the Greenland seas are filled with huge icebergs, which constantly check the course of a vessel, and against which the cuplike shape of the *Fram*, so valuable for raising the ship out of pack ice, was quite useless.

It is believed that the *Fram* expedition will be abandoned, owing to the inability to reach farther north, and will return to Norway next spring.

This will be a sad disappointment to her captain, who was ambitious to equal, if not excel, the record made by Nansen.

Neither the Peary nor the *Fram* expeditions had found any traces of Andrée, and the hope of his return is growing dimmer and fainter. The Swedish vessel, under the guidance of Dr. Nathorst, which left Sweden on May 25 last, to search for the missing balloon party, is reported to be returning from her cruise without news of the adventurers.



A most interesting experiment is to be tried during the coming international yacht race. Perhaps it is hardly fair to call it an experiment, **Wireless Telegraphy to be Used in the Coming Yacht Race.** as the possibilities of the invention have been so well demonstrated that the experimental period can be said to have passed. The undertaking in question is the sending of messages in regard to the coming yacht race from a steamer that will follow the yachts. This startling feat will be accomplished by the new Marconi system of wireless telegraphy.

The New York Herald has persuaded Signor Marconi to come over and manage the affair himself, and the inventor, with four assistants, is already on his way to this country.

The plan which has been arranged is that the instrument which sends the message shall be placed on the deck of a steamer which is to follow the yachts. In addition to the telegraphic instruments a pole sixty feet tall will be raised on the upper deck. Signor Marconi and two assistants will be on this vessel, while two others whose duty it will be to receive the messages will be stationed on the cable ship anchored off Sandy Hook, near Scotland Light. On this ship a pole will be erected similar to the one on the ship which sends the message, the dispatches being transmitted from one pole to the other. From the cable ship the message will be sent by the usual wires to the *Herald* office.

The success of this venture will be as anxiously looked for as the result of the race itself, for it will demonstrate to us the future possibility of communicating with ships at sea, and, if successful, the terrors of long voyages will be decreased.

Messages have been sent by this system at distances of eighty miles, and in the recent British naval maneuvers communications were exchanged between the flagship and some of the cruisers forty miles away.

Our Navy Department intends to experiment with wireless telegraphy, and part of the object of Signor Marconi's visit to this country is to talk with the authorities in Washington on the subject.

It is also stated that the Marconi system may be

used by our army in the Philippines if the government is convinced that it is practical.

Another wonderful invention has just been made on these same lines, and, strange to say, the inventor is also an Italian. This is a wireless marine telephone, by means of which ships can be warned of the approach of other vessels, and learn in which direction they are coming, and can inform each other of the course each is taking.

The main object of this invention is to avoid the danger of collisions, the inventor, Professor Russo d'Azar, claiming that the sound of an advancing ship can be detected at a distance of five miles.

The marine telephone is intended to be placed on the captain's bridge, and will of itself register the sounds it hears, thus keeping a never-ceasing watch over the ship.

Professor d'Azar bases his experiment on the fact that water can carry the vibrations of sound for great distances. The telephone will merely register the sounds that are continually being carried to it through the agency of the water. He claims to have learned this secret of the great mother Nature when he was a small boy. At that time he amused himself by swimming under water and listening to the sounds of the screw of a passing steamer, which he was amazed to find he could still hear under water long after the ship was too far away for him to distinguish it above. The horrors of collision at sea, and the awful *La Bourgogne* disaster, made the Professor determine to find a means of making practical use of his boyish pastime, and the wireless marine telephone is the result.

An announcement was recently made through the English Foreign Office that Mr. Chamberlain intends advising the Queen that she would be wise not to allow Jamaica to make any treaty with the United States in any way endangering the interests of Canada.

**The Troubles
in Jamaica.**

This announcement, coupled with the suggestion that the financial control of the affairs of Jamaica should be taken out of the hands of the Legislature and given over to the Foreign Office, has again made the people restless and discontented. We described these troubles at greater length in Vol. X, pages 541, 598, 752, and in "Where the Caribbean Breaks" a full account appears.

The action of the British government in regard to a reciprocity treaty with the United States—that is, a treaty under which the United States will admit certain Jamaican products free of duty, and Jamaica will return the compliment in regard to certain United States exports—has caused serious discontent.

The people of the island are taxed so heavily that they cannot make ends meet, their only hope being their fruit trade. As we can now obtain fruit from Porto Rico and Cuba free of duty, it is not likely that we shall for long buy in Jamaican markets if duty has to be paid on the fruit. The prevention of a reciprocity treaty between Jamaica and the United States means the killing of the Jamaicans' last hope, and the condition of the island is more serious than ever.

The subject of a reciprocity treaty between Jamaica and the United States was broached many years ago, but no action was taken.

The arguments in the Venezuelan Boundary question still continue before the Arbitration Committee in Paris. It is maintained that the

The Venezuelan Boundary Question. Venezuelan side of the case is far stronger than the English, and while there has as yet been no hint as to the final decision, Great Britain has admitted that it might be advisable to modify her claims and give more territory to the Venezuelans.

The American lawyers who are arguing the case for Venezuela have brought forward a mass of evidence to prove that the territory claimed belonged to Spain by the right of discovery, and that the Spaniards never forfeited any rights they had acquired by abandoning the land. It has been shown positively that the lands claimed were under Spanish jurisdiction, and that colonies and settlements of Spaniards were maintained in various parts of it up to the time when the quarrel over the boundary first arose.

General Benjamin F. Tracy made an able speech on this point. He first explained the principles of international law in regard to the rights of discovery, and then endeavored to prove that Spain had fulfilled all the requirements of the law, and that the territory claimed was in fact the property of Spain, and as such could be claimed by Venezuela as successor to the rights of Spain.

While the learned lawyers in Paris are endeavoring to secure more territory for the Venezuelans, these good people are doing their very best to prove that they do not know what to do with the land of which they are already possessed. It seems very unfortunate.

News has come that a revolution has broken out in La Guayra, which is the seaport of Caracas. No one seems to know exactly what the cause of the trouble is, but it appears that a rebellion has been in progress for several weeks, and that a change of Ministry has taken place.

The affair does not seem to be more important than the usual semi-annual South American revolution, but as things became serious for foreign residents, the United States cruiser *Detroit* has been ordered to La Guayra to protect American interests there.



The Post Office Department has adopted a new form of domestic money order. The form is somewhat smaller than the order now used.

New Form of Postal Money Order. Its size is about that of the ordinary bank draft. It can therefore be conveniently handled when mixed with commercial paper. About January 1, 1900, it is expected that the fee charged for orders will be reduced.



CRIED a Frenchman before a large and interested body of men: "Let France distil a hundred liters of alcohol where she distils one to-day—but not to drink! The time has come! France will have alcohol—to burn." The speaker was not using slang, notwithstanding the last two words. Unconsciously he said something funny, and we hope

“Alcohol to Burn.” true, for the great scientific wizards of the world are beginning to think alcohol may be put to a good use at last. We all know what a hard time Uncle Sam is having with his naughty nephews in the Kentucky mountains—those poor moonshiners who skulk in forests and caves that they may make bad whisky. France, too, has worried and worried over unlawful distilling. Her peasants know what alcohol is, and how to obtain it, and an enormous quantity of vile liquors finds its way into Paris from out-of-the-way places. A French association has been formed to promote the use of alcohol for heating and lighting purposes. We think of alcohol as much too expensive to use in any but a small way. As a matter of fact, it costs little to obtain. The internal revenue taxes are what swell the cost—that is, people cannot make alcohol even from waste molasses without paying the government a big sum for the privilege. In Louisiana boatloads of refuse molasses are dumped into the sea because there is no use to which the waste can be advantageously put. If it were not for the heavy tax, alcohol could be made from molasses at a cost of less than eight cents a gallon—and kerosene at present is twelve cents a gallon. Burning alcohol has a dim blue flame, but when mixed with a lately discovered substance called “carburant” it gives an intensely white flame. Illuminating with alcohol is a practical and tried scheme, for the President of France, M. Loubet, has lighted in this novel manner the courtyard of the Elysée, and the Kaiser the Potsdam Palace and the Thiergarten. The lamps used look like the ordinary glass kind. The people

who have the cleaning of them rejoice, for the chimneys don't soil, nor do the wicks burn. We do not pretend to say that it would be wise for Uncle Sam to allow anyone and everyone to make alcohol. Still, it is interesting to know that alcohol, like serpents and mosquitoes, may be of much good use.



The biggest dam in the world is being built in Egypt, within 350 miles of the place where the Lord said,

**The Biggest Dam
in the World.** "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." It was three months ago

that Queen Victoria's third son, the Duke of Connaught, laid the corner stone. That act was the beginning of a gigantic task that will result in making 2,500 withered square miles a beautiful garden, where three crops a year can be raised. Assuan is on the Nile, 600 miles from Alexandria, and a day's railroad journey from Cairo. Lord Rosebery has said that "The Nile is Egypt, and Egypt is the Nile." Wherever Egypt can be watered by Nile-fed ditches there does she become fair and fertile. Some of the Nile cannot be used as a reservoir on account of the swiftness and narrowness. The great dam, a mile and a quarter long, and 300 feet high, will brace its back against 1,000,000,000—notice those figures—tons of life-giving water, spread out in a lake 144 miles long. Thousands of workmen are as busy as bees in this far-away Nile country. They use red granite found on the little river islands, and will not be satisfied until they have made half a dozen locks for raising and lowering boats, and various outlets for

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the artificial lake. We people who like ancient things will feel sorry to have the temple of Philæ torn down, but it is right in the way of the dam. We can comfort ourselves in the thought that the days are returning when men build pyramids and cut Cleopatra's needles. The dam, locks, and outlets will cost \$16,000,000, but the work will increase the value of Egyptian land by \$230,000,000—which is more than most of us earn in a week!



It appears that some readers do not know the price of **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD**, although the rates are printed every week on the inside of the front cover. In the United States the price is \$1.50 for 52 weeks.

"The Pocket Newspaper" is never discontinued during July and August, but is fully as interesting during the hot months as in the winter. That is why it is so valuable for *reference*. There is no gap of one-sixth of a year to vex subscribers. The paper never takes a vacation, although its staff does.



Commencing next week, **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD** will publish *The Story of the Dreyfus Case*, written for it exclusively by Mrs. G. H. Rosenfeld. The book will consist of about forty-eight printed pages, which will appear in installments of eight pages per week. These

pages will form supplements to "The Pocket Newspaper." They will be sent to every subscriber as a gift from the publishers. After appearing in these pages the "Story" will appear in book form and be sold at a price easily within reach of all.

Undoubtedly there will be numerous histories of this celebrated case announced within the next few months; but competent judges who read the proof sheets of Mrs. Rosenfeld's "Story" stated that her thrilling recital is not likely to be surpassed by any. The language is simple and forceful. A child can comprehend it.

The "Story" begins with the causes which led to Dreyfus' arrest, and ends with the verdict of the court at Rennes, announced on September 9. Free from bigotry or prejudice, it is an impartial review of the celebrated case. Boiled down, its forty-eight (about) pages give as clear an idea of the situation as could be imparted if the "Story" ran through many times that number.

These supplements will be sent to subscribers only, and will not be sold separately. But new subscriptions may begin with next week's issue, and will thus include the supplements. This "Story" is said to be worth more than the \$1.50 which pays for a year's subscription to THE GREAT ROUND WORLD. Mrs. Rosenfeld explains the many perplexing references to the case in the daily papers for the last few months, which readers failed to grasp. It will be impossible for anyone to read the work without being thoroughly posted on everything connected with the thrilling drama not yet closed. The way has been made easy.



with which is incorporated THE UNIVERSE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING

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* See page 1297 for explanation of change in classification.



THE migrating birds, the glories of the changing foliage, the return of vacation folk, and the hum in class rooms over the land proclaim that playtime is over and work has begun.

There is a growing tendency on the part of Americans to take life less seriously. They have learned that foreigners manage to earn their living and have a comfortable time, even though they take frequent holidays.

It is well for people to take time for recreation. They are all the better for a change. The old idea that men must work from early morn to dewy eve in order to succeed has been exploded. We are beginning to realize that it is not the number of hours a man uses head, hand, or foot that is supremely important, but what he puts into the hours, whether they be few or many.

Engineers assert that an engine which is allowed to remain at rest for part of a day or a week lasts longer and does better service than another engine which is run continuously at its rated capacity.

Parents, teachers, school children, all of us, are much like machines. Some can stand an overload for a time. None can stand it constantly. Vacation time gives the human machine a chance to cool off.

Soon the pressure will be on us, but all will be better able to stand it by reason of having tarried by the sea or in the mountains.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD will strive harder than ever to be of service to teachers and scholars. It will

try to make the daily routine less irksome by bringing into the class room every week a wholesome breeze from the world outside. To all it wishes a profitable season's work.



ELBERON, N. J., September 7, 1899.

EDITOR OF THE GREAT ROUND WORLD:

DEAR SIR: Will you kindly oblige me, and also, as I believe, a great many of your readers, by giving in your paper a brief account of the government of Alaska?

Alaska is not a State; neither is it a Territory of the United States. It is not represented in Congress. What is it, then, and what is the status of its inhabitants?

Yours truly,

A district government was created for Alaska by Congress in 1884. This is a government administered by a governor and a district court. They meet alternately at Sitka and Wrangel. The laws are the same as those of Oregon.

A land office is located at Sitka. On July 31, 1897, United States Land Office Commissioner Hermann held that the mineral land laws of the United States, the town site laws (which provide for the incorporation of town sites and acquirement of title thereto by the trustees, from the government), and the law which gives each qualified person 160 acres of land in a square and compact form are applicable in Alaska.

The coal land regulations and the public land laws do *not*, however, extend to Alaska. The territory is

expressly excluded by the laws themselves from their operation.

On August 7, 1897, the United States officers in Alaska were: Governor, John G. Brady, Sitka; Clerk of the Court and Secretary of Alaska, Albert D. Elliot; Surveyor General, William L. Distin, Sitka; Register of the Land Office, John W. Dudley, Sitka; Receiver of Public Moneys, Russell Shelly, Sitka.

In addition there were Commissioners located at Sitka, Wrangel, Unalaska, Juneau City, Kadiak, Circle City, St. Michaels, Dyea, and Unga.

The judicial officers at that time, all located at Sitka, were: District Judge, Charles S. Johnson; United States Attorney, Burton E. Bennett; Assistant United States Attorney, Alfred J. Daly; United States Marshal, James M. Shoup.

The territory comprises an area of about 577,390 statute square miles, with a seacoast of 26,000 miles, or nearly two and one half times the seacoast of the balance of the United States. The treaty which ceded to the United States the territory of Russian America, as it was then called, was concluded March 30, 1867.

Originally \$7,000,000 was the agreed price, but our government added \$200,000 to this to wipe out fur and ice company monopolies, and the Russian government turned over the entire territory free of all incumbrances.



GREENFIELD, MASS., September 11, 1899.

DEAR SIR: Until further notice please forward THE GREAT ROUND WORLD to Colorado Springs, Colo.; former address, Greenfield, Mass. I cannot tell you

how much our family enjoy your magazine, especially since the new management. It is greatly improved. Can you send me any back number having a sketch of the life and policy of Alexander III, Czar of Russia? If not, can you suggest a short, concise, readable book or article on the subject? Respectfully yours,

No article has appeared in THE GREAT ROUND WORLD concerning the Emperor Alexander III, as his death occurred several years prior to its first issue. You will probably find the information you desire by consulting the bound parts of the *American Review of Reviews* from November, 1894. They contain several very suggestive articles on the late Czar. As each number includes an index of the leading articles of the month, you will be able to find quickly a list of the important references to this subject.—EDITOR.



THERE is some slight agitation in Spain over the Carlists. The government is taking strong measures to put the trouble down, and judging from past experiences with these revolutionists, it cannot be much alarmed about the matter.

It appears that the Spanish people are much dissatisfied over the new taxes which have been imposed to meet the liabilities of the recent war, and have made a determined stand against them in order to resist payment.

The Carlists Again.

The Carlists, realizing that any dissatisfaction with the government affords them a good opportunity to stir up their own cause, immediately began making their usual preparations for the grand upheaval that is always prevented at the last moment.

The authorities happened to hear of their plots and plans, and immediately proclaimed martial law in the disaffected province of Vizcaya. The headquarters of the Carlists was Barcelona, as usual. The heights around the city have been occupied by Civil Guards, and having made its preparations, the government is now waiting calmly for the next move on the part of the Carlists.

The naval and military commanders who were in command of the various battles in which Spain was defeated have been tried by court-martial. In most instances it has been decided that they did their duty to the best of their ability, and that they were not responsible for the disasters to the Spanish arms. They have therefore been pardoned or let off with light punishment.

The present condition of Spain is more hopeful than it has been for some time past, and if the people can be induced to agree with the government on the necessity of taxation, Spain will probably settle down to a season of economy and industry in order, in time, to recover her losses.

The Queen Regent has set an excellent example of economy and self-denial by returning to the government a large portion of the income allowed to the Crown. She declared that she can very well spare it, and would rather have it go toward paying the debts

of Spain than to the support of the Queen's establishment. Her example is worthy of imitation by other rulers.



There is not much that is new to tell in regard to the Philippines. The war drifts along rather aimlessly, and neither side appears to be gaining the advantage.

The Philippines. On September 9 a force of Filipinos attacked three towns, but were repulsed by the Americans, who captured two officers and six privates.

It must be confessed that this style of fighting finds little sympathy with the general public. If wars must be fought, the campaigns should be planned to be short and decisive. This indefinite number of little squabbles seems unworthy of a great nation.

When the Spaniards were fighting the Cubans we all made fun of their accounts of the great battles which had taken place between a force of a hundred Spaniards and sixty or seventy Cubans, and decided that this was not warfare. The reports that now come from the Philippines seem to show that our generals there are following the futile tactics of their predecessors, and are prolonging the war in an apparently needless manner.

It seems a pity that so many feeble efforts are made, and that the commanding generals have not concentrated all their forces and engaged the enemy in some decisive battles which might have decided the matter.

We have had such cause to be proud of our navy throughout the Spanish War that we are a little im-

patient, perhaps, to have our Philippine troops keep up the fine record made by our national defenders. While it is, of course, an easy thing for those who sit at home in ease to criticise the work of men who are enduring all the hardships and encountering all the difficulties, it does indeed seem as if a change of generals in the Philippines would be of service to the nation.

Fresh efforts are being made to induce the President to transfer General Otis to some other command and put a more aggressive man in his place. It is said that on the last occasion the President was less firm in his defense of Otis, and those who think the removal of this general desirable are now hopeful of gaining their wishes. It is suggested that Major-General Nelson A. Miles should be sent in his stead.

The latest reports from the Philippines stated that General Otis now intends to take the field a month earlier than he at first decided, and that he will begin active operations by October 1, unless the weather is so bad that it is impossible to do so.

General Lawton is reported to have said that he thinks it is time for us to stop fighting the Filipinos, and that we should endeavor to come to an understanding with them through diplomacy. He maintained that the Filipinos are an artistic race and highly intelligent, and that they would develop as rapidly as the Japanese have done if they were given the opportunity. In his opinion the trouble is due to the idea which exists among the natives that we want to oppress and overtax them, and that if they could be made to understand we mean well by them, there would be no further trouble.

This opinion would carry more weight with it if the Philippine Commission had not already made its visit to the islands and endeavored to impress this very thing on the native mind, and if it had not made a signal failure of the whole affair.



It is stated that General Eagan, who is now a resident of Hawaii, has declined to make application for retirement, and although he is suspended from service until the time of his retirement comes, and cannot perform the duties of his office, he will not give up the salary.

About
General Eagan.

General Eagan was, as you remember,* the Commissary General throughout the war. During the inquiry into the conduct of the war, and into the reasons why the troops were supplied with improper food, General Eagan and General Miles had an unfortunate controversy in regard to the beef supplied to the army. When General Eagan was called upon to make his statement he so far forgot the conduct that was expected of him as an officer and a gentleman that he read a paper before the court which was written in the most improper language, and referred to General Miles in insulting terms.

For this General Eagan was court-martialed, and sentenced to be suspended with full pay until retirement.

The term of the disgraced general's retirement will not end for another five years, and during that time

* See Vol. IX, page 165.

he would receive six thousand dollars more pay in active service than he would if he were on the retired list, and for this reason he refuses to retire.

Colonel John F. Weston, who is performing the duties of General Eagan's office, cannot be given extra pay for the work, and is forced to do it on his colonel's pay, while General Eagan enjoys the full salary for doing nothing, and can continue to do so for five years if he chooses.

It is said that the President regrets the injustice done to Colonel Weston, and wishes that he had made General Eagan understand that he was expected to retire before he agreed to the light sentence.



This celebrated case continues to be the talk of Europe, and now promises a new development.

The Dreyfus Case. It appears that the French people were much surprised at the indignation which the conviction of Dreyfus aroused throughout the world. They expected to be able to settle their own affairs in their own way, and were astonished that their sister nations should be so shocked with their proceedings as not to feel inclined to help them celebrate their great exhibition. Nevertheless the indignant remarks which were showered on the head of France from every quarter and in every tongue have made her pause a moment and realize the necessity of setting herself right in the eyes of the world.

The first person to make her realize the danger of her position was the fearless M. Emile Zola.

Dreyfus was condemned on September 9, and three

days later the celebrated novelist came out with a tremendously strong letter in *L'Aurore*, the same newspaper in which he published his famous "I accuse" article. This was, as you remember, the article in which M. Zola accused the various chiefs and members of the General Staff of the part they had taken in preventing truth and justice from coming to light. (See Vol. V, page 109.)

Everyone who knew Zola felt sure that he could not be silent under such injustice as the verdict at Rennes, and an expression of his opinion was looked for most eagerly.

The letter which appeared on Tuesday, September 12, was no less severe in its character than the "I accuse" document. This time M. Zola was even more earnest in his utterances, for instead of merely calling the attention of France to the iniquities of a few misguided men, he was raising his voice to warn his beloved country of the peril in which the wrongdoing of these same men has placed her.

In M. Zola's mind there is no shadow of doubt of the innocence of Dreyfus, nor of the guilt of Esterhazy, and he is absolutely certain that Germany holds in her hands the proofs which establish the truth of his beliefs.

Germany has always been the enemy of France; the two nations are uncongenial, and are excessively jealous of each other. It is therefore M. Zola's fear that Germany, possessing the proofs of the terrible miscarriage of justice in the Dreyfus case, may await some opportunity when it is vital to France to stand well in the eyes of the world, and then produce the

documents which will prove the innocence of Dreyfus, and shame France before the world.

M. Zola in his letter showed how France might have removed the stain on her honor by acquitting Dreyfus, and said that had she done this, the documents held by Germany would have had little value; but now that she has not only recondemned the unfortunate man, but also refused to accept the testimony offered by the military attachés, he feels that she has reached the lowest depths of degradation, and that all honorable Frenchmen can but wait in fear the moment when Germany shall proclaim the disgrace of France.

Zola's one hope lies in the government; in the thought that perhaps the President of France may be strong enough to undo the wrong that has been done, and set France right in her own eyes.

What weight this letter had upon the government it is impossible to tell, for though it has unfortunately been shown that honor is no longer the watchword of the French army, it has not been proved that Frenchmen as a class are dishonorable or unjust, and the President and his Cabinet may have suffered keenly as they watched from day to day the shameful tragedy at Rennes. It is certain, however, that the words of a man who has already suffered for his devotion to justice must have had some weight, and therefore we can say with safety that M. Zola has helped to influence the government to take the stand it has taken.

While as yet nothing has been definitely settled, it appears that the government feels that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. The court-mar-

tial, however, having been a properly constituted court, composed of men accustomed to military usages and supposed to be bound by the military code of honor, it would not do for the President to set their decision aside as improper and unjust. Such an action on his part would give the enemies of Dreyfus an opportunity to say he was showing favoritism, and might give rise to the very disturbances which he is so anxious to avoid.

The government has therefore decided that the best thing to do will be to pardon Dreyfus, and this plan will, it is said, be put into effect within a few days.*

It will, of course, be highly unsatisfactory to Dreyfus and his family that he should be pardoned for a crime which he claims he did not commit; but it seems the only way out of the difficulty, and the Dreyfuses, who are good patriots, and who, in spite of all their sufferings, still love their country, may see that it is the best thing that can be done for France, and it is possible they may accept the sacrifice.

It is rumored that the judges at the court-martial understood that if he was acquitted, Dreyfus would have the right to demand restoration to his regiment; and the judge who was in his favor was persuaded to vote against him to prevent the upheaval in the army that such restoration to rank would cause.

It is stated that the pardon of Dreyfus will not prevent him from appealing later to the Court of Cassation to dismiss the sentence against him, and

* Since this was written the pardon was announced, and on September 20, 1899, Dreyfus was set free and left Rennes.—EDITOR.

that in this way he can prove his innocence, and need not leave a legacy of doubt as to the justice of his sentence to torture the hearts of his two little children, who will soon be old enough to learn the awful sufferings through which their father has passed.

The present form of procedure is for Dreyfus to withdraw his appeal for a revision of the iniquitous verdict of the Rennes court-martial, which appeal has already been made to the higher military court. The President will then pardon him, and after the pardon he will withdraw to the south of France, and live in great retirement until he has been able to secure the new facts which it is necessary to produce before the Court of Cassation will consider an application for appeal.

It is said that the friends of Dreyfus are confidently hoping to obtain the proofs of Esterhazy's guilt from the German government, and that these will be the new facts which they will present to the Court of Cassation as a reason for securing a reversal of the sentence.

Dreyfus is reported by some visitors to be in better health and spirits, and is under the same discipline that he was under during the trial. His wife is allowed to see him, and though both these unhappy people are much cast down at the unjust verdict, they have come to see that a great national issue lies behind their personal sufferings, and are looking forward hopefully to the hour when Dreyfus will be given his liberty, an hour which their friends confidently assure them cannot much longer be post-

poned. There are also unconfirmed reports that Dreyfus is very ill, and liable to pass away before a pardon is granted.*



THE "AMERICA'S" CUP.

Last week we showed pictures of the *Shamrock* and the *Columbia*, which will soon race for the 'America's

Cup.

The "America's"
Cup.

A sketch of the cup appears above. It derived its name from the American yacht *America*, built by Mr. George Steers. She was a two-masted schooner, 88 feet long

* After this was written Dreyfus was released, as noted on page 1271. The above is printed to make the record complete.—EDITOR.

and only 170 tons measurement. In twenty-one days she crossed the Atlantic.

Under Commodore Stevens, of the New York Yacht Club, she raced for the Queen's Cup, and in the run from Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, to the Needles she left all competitors far behind, and won the cup. It is said that when she came in the question was asked, "Who was first?" The answer was, "The *America*." "Who is second?" was asked. "There is no second," is said to have been the reply.

That is how the cup was won. We shall all be glad if the *Columbia* proves equally successful.



The changes of heart experienced by Esterhazy are too numerous and amusing to go unnoticed.

Esterhazy on the Dreyfus Verdict. This rascal, from his refuge in England, blows hot and cold with each succeeding hour. When the

Dreyfus affair looked promising for the accused man Esterhazy immediately became aggressive; and under the pretense of a tremendous attack of righteous indignation, which may or may not have covered a threat, he announced that Dreyfus was innocent, and if the court-martial dared to convict him, he, the honorable and distinguished Walsin-Esterhazy, would come forward and reveal the names of the real offenders, the wicked men who had used him as their tool, and through whose influence he had written the bordereau and entered into the underhand dealings with the German government.

(Current History is continued on page 1283.)

SUPPLEMENT 1.
TO
THE GREAT ROUND WORLD
Issue SEPTEMBER 28, 1899, Whole No. 151.
THE STORY OF THE DREYFUS CASE
Written exclusively for THE GREAT ROUND WORLD by
MRS. G. H. ROSENFELD.



Ex-Captain Alfred Dreyfus, the leading character in the historic case described in this and future supplements.

IN response to numerous inquiries the publishers arranged with Mrs. G. H. Rosenfeld, who conducts THE GREAT ROUND WORLD'S Current History, to write the following Story of the Dreyfus Case, which is sent as a gift to subscribers.

The main purpose underlying the story is to give a full account of the causes which led to this celebrated case, and then in simple language, which even the children could understand, to show their results.

Mrs. Rosenfeld makes clear those numerous references which the daily papers made for many months, but without giving lucid explanations. Those references perplexed many but enlightened few.

The Story was recently written, and is not a reprint of what has appeared in these pages from time to time. It is believed that everything of importance is recorded. The account has been condensed as much as possible. The contents of the supplements follow :

- CHAPTER I. A General View of the Case.
- " II. The Accused Man.
- " III. The Accusation Against Him.
- " IV. The Degradation.
- " V. The Discovery of Col. Picquart.
- " VI. Mathieu Dreyfus Accuses Esterhazy.
- " VII. The Accusation and Trial of M. Emile Zola.
- " VIII. The Court of Cassation Grants a New Trial.
- " IX. The Return of Dreyfus.
- " X. The Second Trial.
- " XI. The Verdict.
- " XII. Later Developments.

THE STORY OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

CHAPTER I.

A General View of the Case.

The Dreyfus Case, which for eighteen months has been threatening the peace of one of the most important countries of Europe, is perhaps the most remarkable affair that this century has seen.

In October, 1895, Alfred Dreyfus, captain in a French regiment of artillery, and attached to the General Staff of the French Army, was accused of having sold the military secrets of the government to a foreign power. He was convicted of the crime, degraded from his rank, and sent to prison for life on a rocky islet known as Devil's Island, belonging to the French penal settlement of Guiana.

Dreyfus was, until his arrest, a somewhat unimportant young soldier, but, nevertheless, an industrious fellow from whom great things might be expected. Although the fact that a man betrays his country is sufficient to shock all right-thinking people, the fact that Dreyfus was condemned as a traitor and punished for his crime attracted little attention. It is probable that had he been treated like an ordinary criminal the world would soon have forgotten him, and he would have had to endure his punishment without any chance of re-establishing himself.

From the first there was something remarkable about the prisoner of Devil's Island, and the world became interested in him. It was reported that he was chained to the rock on which he lived; that an iron cage had been constructed in which he was compelled to live; that extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent his escape; that he was kept so closely guarded that no one was allowed to see him. Little by little public curiosity was so aroused over him that his name was on many lips.

It was regarded as a somewhat suspicious fact that, instead of sending the prisoner to New Caledonia, the regular French penal settlement, a new law was passed allowing the use of Devil's Island for him.

The world began to wonder why the alleged traitor was guarded so closely, and to suspect that some reasons of state existed for this strange treatment. Grave doubts were soon entertained of the guilt of the accused man, and parties formed themselves for and against him. Some declared that he was a martyr; others held that he was a monster.

Public opinion was so excited about the matter that little surprise was manifested when it began to be noised abroad that Dreyfus was an innocent man and had been unjustly condemned.

Gradually the Dreyfus affair became a celebrated case and began to exercise a strong influence over French politics.

It was rumored that the innocence of Captain Dreyfus was well known to members of the General Staff of the French army, who were aware that he had been convicted on evidence manufactured to suit the purpose of the chiefs, and that the "case" involved the honor of the army.

The French army is singularly dear to the heart of France. Instantly the parties that had at first merely been interested in Dreyfus, the man, became furious and enraged against Dreyfus' followers, whom they alleged were endeavoring to sacrifice the honor of the army for the sake of their favorite. Riots and turmoil ensued, ministers and cabinets fell, but the progress of the Dreyfus investigation had gathered strength from its own force, and, like an avalanche sweeping down the side of a mountain, could not be stopped, no matter what it engulfed in its flight.

The accusation of Count Marie Charles Ferdinand Walsin-Esterhazy by Mathieu Dreyfus, the brother of the unfortunate Alfred, was the first public sign of the wrath gathering over the heads of the General Staff. This accusation was not made until nearly three years after Dreyfus

had been condemned. From that moment on matters rushed forward with unchecked speed until they culminated in the retrial of the prisoner at Rennes.

Alfred Dreyfus was condemned in December, 1894, and degraded on January 5, 1895. The accusation of Esterhazy was not made until November 15, 1897.

There is so much discussion as to the reason for the punishment inflicted on Dreyfus, that it is necessary to touch upon this point also before we begin the narrative of the affair.

One theory is that Dreyfus was disliked by his brother officers because he was a Jew, and when it became known that some one was selling the military secrets of France, the crime was fastened on him by the men who hated him on account of his religious views.

A good deal of color has been given to this theory through the senseless behavior of certain so-called leaders in Paris. It is a recognized fact that the Jews as a race are not popular. They have a knack of making money that is highly exasperating to less industrious rivals, and their habit of keeping to themselves casts a mystery over them, in the minds of those who are not familiar with their history. Such persons do not realize that this strange habit of living for and among themselves is the result of centuries of suffering, during which the persecuted Jewish people were forced to keep within a certain quarter of the cities in which they lived. They could only issue from this Ghetto, as it was called, at stated hours, and on certain errands. Jews found outside the Ghetto after appointed hours were subjected to the most cruel punishments. Ghettos were closely surrounded by guards, who forced the inmates to remain within their limits.

The Jew of the present day must outlive the feeling of being forced to herd with his fellows, and in his intercourse with Gentiles must forget the humiliating ages when they could pull him by the beard and spit in his face simply because he was a Jew, and, therefore, had not the right to resent the insult.

The Jew, in every other country but this, finds it hard to forget his ancient wrongs, and in every other country but this, the love of Jew-baiting has been suppressed for such a short while that it is ready to break forth again on the slightest provocation. The wrong-doers in the General Staff have taken advantage of this readiness to persecute the unfortunate Jews, by pretending they are upholding the honor of the French army. They have raised the cry of "Down with the Jews!" in the hope of enraging the populace to deeds of violence and suppressing the inquiry into the kind of justice that had been dealt out to Dreyfus. In consequence of this action, many otherwise fair-minded people see in the Dreyfus case an attack on the Jews, and rail against the Jesuits, whom they accuse of trying to drive the Jews out of France.

There is another and more rational view of the matter, and one which seems much more sensible than the cowardly Jew-baiting theory.

This holds that the real culprits in the case were clever enough to fasten the guilt on Dreyfus in the first instance, through the accident of the resemblance in his handwriting to that of the bordereau. The crime, according to this theory, was fastened firmly on Dreyfus before the error was discovered, and when this was done the officers concerned allowed one lie to be piled up on another in the hope of saving themselves from the blame they merited.

When the truth was finally discovered by Colonel Picquart, the members of the General Staff realized that a wrong had been done, and weakly concluded that it was better that Dreyfus should suffer than that the credit of the whole staff should be damaged. In this way one error may have led to another until that whole tissue of horror and falsehood known as the Dreyfus Case had accumulated.

This theory is certainly more reasonable than the one which holds that a whole body of men could combine to ruin a brother officer for the simple reason that he was a Jew.

In our own lives we have often had the opportunity of

seeing the dreadful results arising from a lack of moral courage sufficient to confess a fault, and how this fatal inaction will involve us in deceit after deceit, lie after lie, until we have built a prison house for our souls from which we can never hope to escape.

CHAPTER II.

The Accused Man.

Captain Alfred Dreyfus was born at Mulhouse, Alsace, in 1860, and is therefore thirty-nine years of age.

Alsace, as you are aware, belonged to France until the Franco-Prussian War, in 1870, when as one of the fruits of her victory over the French, Germany took possession of the province. This simple fact has a great bearing on the Dreyfus Case, for the reason that it gave the enemies of Dreyfus an opportunity of saying that, being a native of a country which belonged to Germany, he could no longer be a loyal French subject, and that he consequently must be the traitor who had betrayed his country's secrets.

The truth of the matter was that the Dreyfus family were among the most loyal subjects of France.

The Dreyfus's had large manufacturing interests in Mulhouse, and for years had been identified with Alsace and Alsatian interests. At the time when the trouble fell upon the family it consisted of four brothers, Jacques, Leon, Mathieu, and Alfred, who was the youngest. The four brothers were very warmly attached to each other, and in addition to being relatives were close friends.

After the Germans had secured Alsace they called upon the Alsatians to decide to which country they wished to belong, Germany or France. In the event of their choosing to belong to Germany it was necessary for all the young men who were still at the age of military service to serve in the German army, and in case of war with their former country they would have been required to fight against France.

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If, on the contrary, the young Alsations should refuse to renounce their allegiance to France, they would be compelled to quit the Province without delay and give up their homes and families.

The necessity for this hard choice arose in 1872 when Dreyfus was a mere lad. The family was rich and prosperous and owed its prosperity to the manufacturing interests it owned in Alsace. Its members loved France and did not wish to give up their allegiance. It was, however, necessary in order to prevent the entire family from being impoverished that one of the brothers should sacrifice himself, give up his allegiance, and remain behind in Alsace to conduct the business.

After much thought and discussion it was decided that the eldest brother, who was past the age of military service, should remain, which he did, and was accordingly considered a German.

The other three brothers Leon, Mathieu, and Alfred, made the required declaration and quitted the country that they might still remain Frenchmen.

Jacques, the eldest, did not give up his nationality willingly. He loved France too well for that. The law under which Germany proposed to rule Alsace, permitted a father who for any reason felt bound to remain in the country and become German, to take out a permit for his son to emigrate to France and become a Frenchman when he reached the age of eighteen. Jacques Dreyfus promised his brothers that if he ever had any sons he would make this declaration for them and that they should be Frenchmen. He kept his word. Six sons were born to him. Four of them were already in France when the disgrace fell upon Alfred; two of them were studying in Paris and two in Belfort. All four of the lads were compelled to leave the educational establishments in which they were studying.

(Continued in next week's Supplement.)

(Continued from page 1274.)

It is more than likely from what we know of Major Esterhazy that these remarks were made when his purse was getting lighter, and that those who knew the value of his silence filled it for him in the interval between his expression of lofty sentiment and the verdict of the court-martial. However that may have "arranged itself," as the French would say, it remains a matter of record that far from denouncing anybody when the verdict was given, Esterhazy published a statement in which he announced that beyond all question the verdict of the Rennes court-martial had been a true and just one, and that Dreyfus was undoubtedly guilty, and had got his deserts, a fact which should rejoice the hearts of all true lovers of justice.

It is a matter for speculation whether the Major takes himself seriously and believes what he says.



It is reported that the French officers are making a determined stand against admitting foreign military attachés to the various clubs of Paris.

**From the French
Capital.**

The revelations of the Dreyfus case have shown the manner in which these men abuse the hospitality of the country to which they are attached, and the office has become very unpopular, the young society men of France having determined to keep all the attachés out of the social life of the capital as a punishment for the misconduct of de Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi.

It is stated confidently in Paris that the idea of a boycott on the Paris exhibition is dying out, that it

will not amount to anything if Dreyfus is pardoned, and that in any case the effect will be too small to be noticed.

M. Jules Guérin (gay-ran) and his friends, in the house which is now mockingly called Fort Chabrol, are still holding out against the government and arrest.

The "Fort" has been in a state of siege for one month, and is still no nearer capitulating. Guards are placed in all the streets that approach it, and no one is allowed to enter or leave. At a neighboring café reporters from all the papers are awaiting some move on the part of the besieged or the besiegers, but so far no action has been taken.

The police have possession of the roofs of the neighboring houses, and are now guarding the sewers, which in Paris are constructed on such an enormous scale that it would easily be possible for men to descend into them and travel from one end of the city to the other.

There is a wonderful description of the sewers of Paris in Victor Hngo's *Les Misérables* (lay-mee-sarable), which you will appreciate reading.



Matters in the Transvaal have assumed a still more gloomy aspect, and it remains to be seen whether the Queen of England will really forbid war or not. Unless she does forbid it, the declaration of war may only be a matter of a few hours.

**The Transvaal
Trouble.**

The note which it was decided at the Cabinet

meeting to send to President Krüger was, after all, a much stronger one than was at first supposed, and though not exactly an ultimatum (which usually demands an answer within a certain number of hours), an immediate reply was requested.

The note contained nothing to irritate the Boers, except the determined refusal on the part of England to discuss the matter of the suzerainty. Mr. Chamberlain declared that he understood from the tone of President Krüger's reply that he realized that further concessions could be made to the Uitlanders without in any way endangering the safety of the South African Republic, and added that he was quite willing to accept the terms offered by the President on August 19. These terms were that the Uitlanders should be admitted to citizenship after five years' residence, should have equal rights with other citizens, and a voice in the election of the President, and a representation of eight seats in the Volksraad for the gold field district.

Mr. Chamberlain, however, added that he supposes that Uitlander members would be allowed to speak their own language in the Volksraad. This is likely to add one more difficulty to the situation, which is already strained almost to the breaking point, and to the most partial it must seem that England is endeavoring to force her will too strongly on the unfortunate Boers. At the point of the sword she is making them admit to citizenship persons who are distasteful to them, and now, fearing that the newly acquired citizenship will be of little use if the representatives cannot speak the language of the country,

she calmly supposes that after forcing their way into the Volksraad the Uitlanders are to be allowed to debate in their own English, instead of the Dutch of the country.

The note of Mr. Chamberlain was read in the Volksraad on September 12, and was received in the most profound silence.

The leaders of the Afrikander Bund (for which see Vol. XI, p. 953) at once urged President Krüger to yield, but the sturdy old President gave no sign of his intentions. An immediate session of the Executive Council was called, and the members remained in consultation during the entire day which followed the reception of the British message.

Telegrams were freely exchanged between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and it was generally understood that the decision of the Boers would be largely influenced by the opinion of the government of the neighboring republic.

The seriousness of the situation was not lost on the South Africans, for the closing lines of the dispatch from Mr. Chamberlain contained the statement that, while Great Britain was most anxious to settle the matter peacefully, she would not reconsider the proposals already made, and if the Transvaal was not satisfied to accept them, England would have to look at the matter in an entirely new light.

This expression was used to signify that in case of a refusal England would resort to arms.

The Transvaal representatives therefore understood that no further argument was possible, and the fact that they did not immediately agree shows the deter-

mination and energy of this small nation which would rather be wiped out of existence than sacrifice its liberty.

The reply which was finally sent to Great Britain was therefore not what the English expected. The Boers took an uncompromising attitude in regard to war, and sent an answer which might be considered a rebuke to the strong power which was trying to force its will on the weaker one.

The reply was awaited with the greatest anxiety in England, for dispatches from the Transvaal had already announced that it would not be satisfactory.

When it arrived it was found to be "politely negative and defiant." The Transvaal government declared it had only suggested the five-year franchise because it supposed Great Britain would immediately accept it and put an end to all difficulties. If, however, there was still to be trouble and discussion over the matter, the Transvaal preferred to stand by the original proposal of a seven years' residence before granting the franchise.

The Transvaal also reminded England that the ground for discussing the question at all was that England would consent to arbitrate the affairs that were unsatisfactory. This the Transvaal would gladly do, as she was only too ready to obey the rules laid down by the London Convention of 1884. This, as you remember, is the treaty on which the Transvaal bases her claims of independence and her freedom from the suzerainty of England.

The reply also stated in very decided terms that the Transvaal did not see its way to giving equality

to the Dutch and English languages in the Volksraad.

In addition to this the Transvaal government stated that it considered England's efforts to force the Republic to accept her previous demands, and to add fresh ones to them at every opportunity, was extremely unfair, and that while the Boers were anxious for peace, they would not submit to oppression.

The London papers, in commenting on this reply, consider it most unsatisfactory and intimate that war is now unavoidable. Dispatches from the Transvaal say that the Orange Free State is entirely in sympathy with the attitude taken by the Boers, and that the latter have in fact acted in accordance with the advice of the Free State. This means that in the event of war the Boers will have a valuable ally, and makes the situation more serious for England. The Boers, it is said, are also doing their best to form alliances with the native chiefs of the surrounding country, and intend to give England a serious amount of trouble.

The Uitlander residents in one of the Transvaal towns have applied to the authorities of the place for permission to remain where they are in case of war, and to be considered as neutrals—that is to say, siding with neither party.

The Transvaal, however, does not believe it possible that Englishmen could remain neutral while their countrymen were fighting all around them, and has refused the request. The miners have become so alarmed at the state of affairs that they have left in large numbers, and the mine owners are offering the

men a bonus of \$125 each if they will remain at their work until the war breaks out and they are ordered to leave the country.

Germany has announced that in case of war President Krüger must not look to her for help, and has announced to the Germans living in the Republic that if they volunteer for service with the Boers, they will do so at their own risk, and Germany will not hold herself responsible for them. It is said that there are about four thousand Germans in the South African Republic who have already signified their intention of remaining in the Transvaal and fighting with the Boers. As these men have all served the German military term, they are trained soldiers, and as such will be very acceptable to the Boers.

The Boers themselves are excellent fighters, and while the army is not trained and organized after the European plan, there is not a man or boy in the Transvaal old enough to hold a gun who is not an excellent shot, most of them being perfect marksmen. In addition to this the Boers are hardy and healthy, accustomed to an outdoor life and to roughing it. They resemble our early colonists, who also preferred annihilation (being absolutely destroyed and reduced to nothing) to a loss of independence.

It is probable, therefore, that in spite of the smallness of the country England is not going to have an easy war, and that she realizes the truth of this fact is shown by the haste with which she is sending troops to the Cape of Good Hope and Natal.

There is a rumor, which may be nothing more than a scare, that the Boers do not intend to wait for

further parleying with England, but are preparing to attack the English on the Natal border, which at present is poorly guarded.

In spite of this announcement it is said that the Orange Free State hopes to be able to settle the trouble through the mediation of some other country, and has asked the American Consul at Cape Town to go to Bloemfontein, the capital of the Free State, to confer with him on the subject.



Telegrams from Paris, dated September 19, stated "on excellent authority" that Dreyfus has been pardoned, and is already out of prison. The

**Dreyfus is Par-
doned.**

dispatches further stated that Dreyfus and his wife left Rennes the same evening, and are now in all probability in England. Other reports stated they had gone to Monaco.

The Ministers held a Cabinet Council in the morning of the 19th, after which it was announced that Captain Dreyfus would be pardoned, and that the pardon would take effect within the next few days.

It is, however, declared that the pardon has already been granted and the prisoner freed, but that nothing will be made public until he is safely out of the country, for fear of riots.

To obtain this pardon it was necessary for Dreyfus to withdraw his appeal to the military court for a revision of the sentence of the Rennes court-martial. That was accordingly done, but it is stated that Dreyfus and his friends will still endeavor to have the

Court of Cassation, set the unjust verdict aside, and clear the unfortunate man's honor.

The announcement of the pardon was received calmly in Paris, and it would seem as if the fury over Dreyfus were dying out. His worst enemies must have been disgusted with the miscarriage of justice at Rennes, and be glad that the sentence was not carried into effect.

It is a sad fact to record that on the very day on which Dreyfus was pardoned his good friend M. Scheurer-Kestner breathed his last. He had been ill with typhoid fever for some time, and passed away without knowing that Dreyfus had been pardoned.

It was M. Scheurer-Kestner whose championship of Dreyfus brought about the revision of the case by the Court of Cassation. Colonel Picquart's lawyer confided to M. Scheurer-Kestner the proofs his client had discovered, and on this evidence and that of Esterhazy's broker, who recognized the handwriting of the bordereau as Esterhazy's, M. Scheurer-Kestner, then the Vice President of the Senate, became convinced of Dreyfus' innocence, and though his championship cost him his position, he never wavered, but held firmly to his course until the new trial was granted.

While we must rejoice with Captain Dreyfus' wife that her husband has been restored to her, the news of the pardon does not bring with it the pleasure that an acquittal by the court-martial would have done. Dreyfus is either innocent or guilty. If guilty, he should not be pardoned, but ought to suffer for his crime. If innocent, it was a dastardly thing to have

condemned him twice, and then insulted him by pardoning him.

The pardon may dispose of the Dreyfus case, and be a good thing for France in this sense ; but it does not remove the guilt from those persons who abused their office to fasten a crime on an innocent man.



At the moment the news of the pardon of Dreyfus arrived it was also announced that "Fort Chabrol"

Fort Chabrol Surrenders.	had surrendered, and that M. Jules Guérin had given himself into the hands of the police.
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The fort under the command of M. Guérin defied the government for forty days. M. Guérin will now have an opportunity of learning the cost of his absurd escape.



There are somewhat conflicting reports as to the conditions of things in Cuba. The General Manager of

**Conditions
in Cuba.**

the Cuban Relief Fund declared that Cuba is in a very bad way. He stated that the rainy season having failed this year, the crops are very poor, and that the sugar cane has been so damaged that next year's crops will amount to nothing.

On the other hand, the War Department has published a report which gives a much more encouraging view of things. This report stated that conditions have improved considerably, and that, though there are still a great number of destitute people to be cared for, there is so much work to be done that there will soon be employment for everyone.

Development of Ocean Steamers 1293



MOTHER SHIPTON'S "History and Prophecy" was not so far out of the way, after all.

Whether she wrote it or not is not of importance. The fact is that some one very many years ago predicted a number of striking things, some of which have come to pass. The advent of the ocean steamer is one of these things.

But it is doubtful whether anyone, even as late as a century ago, had an idea of the wonderful performances which the nineteenth century would unfold.

Take the development of the ocean steamship. It is one of the most striking illustrations of man's achievements.

Coal, iron, brass, and steel, in one form or other, existed centuries ago. They are as old as the hills. They are not recent contributions to the world's wealth. Why, then, were they not used centuries ago to link two worlds in an unbreakable bond? Was it not because men had too low an estimate of their talents? Otherwise why have moderns solved the problem of safety, speed, and comfort at sea? Are they better equipped? The truth is that the men of to-day are living on a higher plane. They realize that mysteries should not be given up as hopeless of solution, but are intended to be solved.

It is more true to-day than ever that when man fully realizes his capacity he reaches the point where he says "I can" and "I will." That is a long step towards the performance of many tasks.

Therefore it is reasonable to suppose that the twentieth century will usher in even greater improvements than this century has witnessed.

There is no finer specimen of the marine architect's and builder's handiwork afloat than the graceful *Oceanic*, which was warped into her pier in New York on September 13. She was fully described and illustrated in Vol. IX, pages 158, 185, and 188.

To realize aright what her arrival means to travelers a glance at the record of the earliest steamships is helpful. It was deemed something marvelous when Colonel John Stevens, in 1807, built the *Phœnix*, which went by sea to Philadelphia the next year. This was the inventor who, in 1811, opened the ferry from Hoboken to New York, still in operation. This, by the way, was the first steam ferry in the world. Colonel Stevens also suggested the idea of building steamers to brave the Atlantic.

Up to that time communication had been entirely by packet ships, some of which were record breakers. The *Great Republic*, for example, in 1855, sailed from Sandy Hook to the Scilly Islands in thirteen days—very good work for a 3,400-ton sailing ship, 305 feet long, and 30 feet depth of hold, depending entirely on the wind.

But it remained for the Canadian steamship *Royal William* to prove that *steamers* could cross the ocean safely. She sailed from Quebec to London in 1833. Her length was only 176 feet; width, 27 feet; depth, 17½ feet, and her engines were only 180 horse power! The 2,500 miles required 17 days.

Then came the *British Queen*, the *President*, the

Sirius, the *Great Western*, and the *Great Britain*, in 1843, which was the first steamer fitted with a screw propeller. All the others had paddle wheels.

The White Star Line started in 1871 with the steamer *Oceanic*. Twenty-eight years later the new steamer of that line, called by the same name, appears in America.

Contrast the dimensions of the *Royal William* with those of this latest creation (refer to Vol. X, previously alluded to), and the contrast becomes a prophecy of what is yet to come.

The early boats were very crude. There was not much comfort about them. The cabins were all aft, where the unfortunate voyagers got the benefit of the dreadful noise of the paddles or the screws, all the galley smells, and were shaken more than would have been possible amidships. Had they only known!

Such a thing as a social hall, library, or music room was unheard of aboard vessels until a quarter of a century ago.

But see what shipbuilding and engineering science have done. Look, too, at the works of art that adorn the saloons of a modern liner. Think of rooms in the middle of the ship, away from the cooking, with plenty of light and air, and little motion. Then think of the unsinkable modern floating hotel, equipped with everything which contributes to safety, pleasure, and comfort, and you will congratulate yourself that you need not take the *Royal William* when you go (as we hope you will) to Paris in 1900.

To accommodate vessels of the *Oceanic* type it was necessary to build new piers extending far out

from the street. This has led to considerable improvement in West Street, which faces the river. In time Manhattan will have a fine dock system, although it may take fifty years before the city fathers will give us such fine stone docks as exist in Liverpool.

We use wood for piers. Stone would last longer, is less perishable, and makes a finer appearance. When our docks are of stone, and tenements are abolished, New York will become in truth the City Beautiful, at least so far as externals can make it worthy of the title.



ANOTHER three months ends with to-day's issue, which completes Volume XI. The "History of Our Own Times," covering the period from July 6 to September 28, is being bound. It contains 440 pages of text and illustrations, making a somewhat thicker book than Volume X. It is a permanent, handy record of the world's doings during an unusually interesting quarter, as will appear from an inspection of the Index bound with this week's issue. A limited number of the earlier volumes since November, 1896, remains. Orders should be placed promptly, as the stock is running low. After Volumes I to IV are exhausted no more can be had at any price. Volume XI will be ready for delivery in two weeks. Full particulars relating to exchange of loose copies

for bound volumes, at our agents' stores, appeared in issue August 31, page 1157.



It has been found that librarians object to the use of two words, "Volume" and "Part" in connection with the "History of Our Own Times." They claim that every bound copy should be called a *volume*, and insist that if such classification is followed, everyone will be suited, and confusion will be prevented.

The publishers of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD did not originate the division into "Parts," but up to this time have followed the original plan. The time has come for a change. Therefore the Volume completed to-day will be called *Volume XI*. Hereafter there will be no reference to "Parts," the use of which term is hereby abolished. The word "Volume" will be substituted.

There have been eleven volumes completed thus far. Instead of referring, for example, to "Volume I, Part IV," or "Volume II, Part VII," future references will read merely "Volume IV" and "Volume VII." The references on front cover will conform to the new classification, which all interested are requested to note.



WITH to-day's issue is completed Bound Volume XI. Subscribers are urged to exchange their loose copies for bound volumes. The process is simple and inexpensive. There are thirteen weeks in each quarter. Send to us in good condition the thirteen copies for the quarter, prepay postage, and you will receive a bound volume in exchange. There will be a charge

of thirty-five cents for binding and ten cents for return postage. You will then (in time) have attractively bound, fully indexed histories on your shelves, instead of a lot of loose numbers which are liable to be scattered about the house, or lost through some friend forgetting to return borrowed copies. Those are likely to be the ones you will need to refer to in order to decide doubtful questions.

The daily papers you bought in 1896 and since then will probably be impossible to find, but "The Great Round World Histories" are reference books of ever-increasing value. That is why they are preserved. If you only have some of the loose numbers of a quarter, missing ones will be supplied for five cents each.

You can buy complete sets, embracing Volumes I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, and XI if you order promptly. Or any of the volumes may be bought separately. The coupons in former issues will be useful when ordering. Or these Histories will be given outright as premiums for securing new subscriptions, as announced from time to time.

The stock of earlier volumes is rapidly running low, and when the edition is exhausted no more can be had at any price.



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